

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1970

Established 1887

ed Hits Back Criticism of amando Raid

Nov. 24 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that he recommended the U.S. raid on a North Vietnam camp because "our men were dying" in the possibility of future rescue attempts.

use Says ice Not in Raid

TON, Nov. 24 (AP)—U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam last week were not weak or in need of rescue, according to a statement by the U.S. military today.

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Nov. 24 (AP)—No damage was caused by the U.S. raid on a North Vietnam camp, a group of U.S. officials said today.

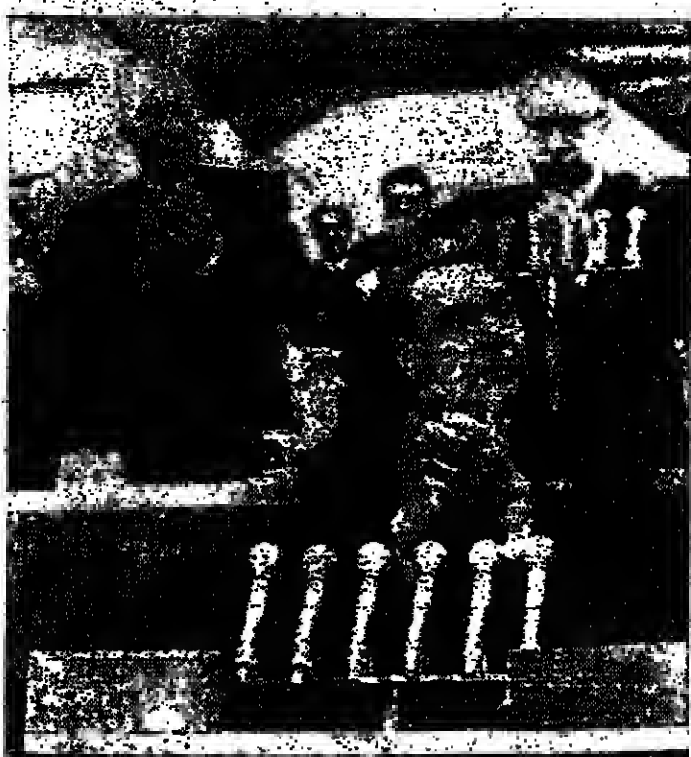
correspondent of agency (AP) reported earlier that one missile exploded less than 100 feet from the camp.

the U.S. stand on Vietnam, rights man was seen as without parallel.

Protests

Nov. 24 (AP)—The kept up a heavy against American th Vietnam over d policy of conning aggression, party newspaper it said the bomb- strategy of im-

Reaction (AP)—Comm- ondemned Satur- against North id Peking was developments in ar broadcast by the Agency, the Chi- ministry assured can continue to om Peking.



REPLYING IN KIND—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev applauding during his appearance at Hungarian Communist party Budapest congress. Also applauding, at left, is Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar.

Rare Public Disclosure

Communist Party in Hungary Attacks Abuses by Members

By Dan Morgan

BUDAPEST, Nov. 24 (UPI)—For the first time in memory, an Eastern European Communist party wished the dirty linen in public today in a report that criticized in no uncertain terms the abuse of party privileges by a few card holders in Hungary.

See Nixon for 3 Hours

Ky Calls Paris Talks Useless Because of Reds' Insincerity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky said today that the Paris peace talks were a waste of time because of Communist insincerity, but that Saigon would continue to attend the conference.



ALLIES IN CONFERENCE—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky (left) with President Nixon at the White House yesterday following their breakfast talk.

October Prices Up .6% in U.S.

Biggest Jump in Last 6 Months

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The Bureau of Labor Statistics today reported that the cost of living in the capital city of Conakry since Sunday.

Conakry's "Voice of the Revolution" radio said today that "Portuguese fascists and their mercenaries" made an attempt early today to land an invasion force on Guinean shores.

Mr. Touré himself went on the radio today and said that his army captured some invading Portuguese mercenaries and that they carried a plan to occupy all of Guinea.

Mr. Touré denied that the fighting was an internal conflict.

According to plans which were seized from the Portuguese who were captured, the invasion was supposed to be in Conakry, to occupy it entirely and in the end to isolate it from the rest of Africa, Mr. Touré said.

The food picture has been moderating since summer and the October dip (which translated into a minimal 0.1 percent rise with seasonal adjustments) was the second in a row after ten months of increases.

In addition to automobiles, there were large price gains for gasoline, fuels and electricity, apparel (particularly for women and girls) and most consumer services.

With average hourly pay holding steady at \$3.28 for some 50 million private, non-farm payroll workers, their average gross weekly earnings slipped 38 cents to \$121.03 because the workweek declined one-tenth of an hour.

The average worker with three dependents suffered a decline of 0.8 percent from September and 2 percent from a year ago in purchasing power. These "real" earnings expressed in 1957-58 dollars, at \$77.04, now are 3.5 per.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

EEC Agrees In Principle On Aid Pool

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Common Market ministers agreed in principle today to the creation of a \$2 billion medium-term financial aid to a member country in balance-of-payments difficulties, informed sources said.

They are still divided, however, on certain important technical aspects, the sources added.

One of these is the possibility of a member state withdrawing from the plan if, after granting credits to another member, it found itself in difficulties with balance-of-payments problems.

The mechanism for fixing interest rates on credits granted also led to differences among the Six, with West Germany arguing that rates should be fixed above the level applied by the International Monetary Fund.

The French position was that by fixing the rate above that of the IMF, member countries would prefer to go there for assistance.

Discussion continues Permanent representatives will continue the discussion and prepare a report for the ministerial meeting scheduled for Dec. 14.

The medium-term financial mechanism is one of the four elements of the so-called Barre Plan, precursor of the more far-reaching project for economic and monetary union.

All four aspects must be approved before the community enters the first phase of its economic and monetary integration on Jan. 1.

The other aspects of the plan are short-term economic policy coordination, short-term financial aid, and medium-term economic policy coordination. Only the first two have so far been approved by ministers.

The Six will contribute as follows to the medium-term pool: France \$400 million, Germany \$400 million each, Italy \$400 million, and the Netherlands and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, \$200 million each.

Portugal, Finland and Iceland met the EEC Council of Ministers chaired by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, to seek talks on association with the Six.

Again Accusing Portugal Guinea Says It Spiked A 3d Invasion Attempt

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The Guinean regime of President Ahmed Sekou Touré said today it had beaten back a third invasion attempt by Portuguese mercenaries.

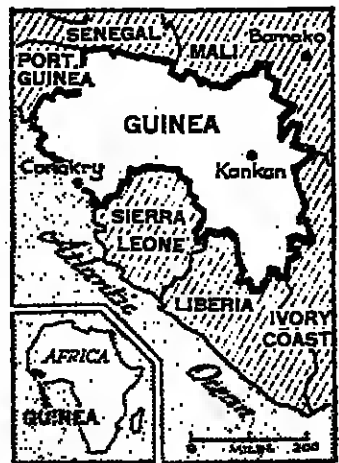
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Mr. Touré denied that the fighting was an internal conflict.

According to plans which were seized from the Portuguese who were captured, the invasion was supposed to be in Conakry, to occupy it entirely and in the end to isolate it from the rest of Africa, Mr. Touré said.

Some people are straining to believe that this did not involve a



Portuguese invasion but an internal battle among Guineans. The Guinean people, as you know, are united, and there is not any opposition to the regime.

The president gave the first details of the Portuguese warships which the Conakry radio has said were shelled by Guinean forces in their territorial waters.

Mr. Touré said nobody had seen



OUT OF HARM'S WAY—West German Johann Dearing lies on an ambulance stretcher as he arrives in Rome with his family. Mr. Dearing was wounded in the Conakry fighting. In front of the ambulance, wearing a kerechief, is Countess Monika von Thiesenhausen, whose husband was killed in the Guinean capital.

Senate Panel Votes to Limit Bases Agreement With Spain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution yesterday declaring that the U.S.-Spanish base agreement does not constitute a national commitment to Spain by the United States.

The resolution by Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, was approved by a 10-2 vote, with dissenting votes by Sens. John V. Sparkman, D. Ala., and John Sherman Cooper, R. Ky.

It is based on testimony to the committee last Aug. 24 by U. Alexis Johnson, under secretary of state for political affairs, and David R. Packard, deputy secretary of defense, that the aid agreement entailed no national commitment by the United States to defend Spain.

The Foreign Relations Committee had sought unsuccessfully to convince the Nixon administration to submit the executive agreement to the Senate as a treaty.

Sen. Church's resolution notes that the agreement does not constitute the kind of action taken jointly by the executive and legislative branches envisioned to bind the United States by the national commitment resolution passed by the Senate in 1959.

It states the Senate view that "nothing in the aid agreement of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Spain shall be deemed to be a national commitment by the United States."

The resolution, which has no binding effect, could come before the Senate before the end of the present session.

By Group Claiming to be Maoist

French Deputy Kidnapped, Beaten, Freed

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI)—A group, claiming to be a Maoist organization, tonight briefly kidnapped a French deputy and released him in Paris, police said.

The deputy, Michel de Grailly, 50, was taken to the hospital for examination. His condition was described as satisfactory. He had been beaten by his abductors.

Italian Parliament In Nonstop Session

ROME, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Italian parliamentarians settled down tonight for a nonstop session expected to last five days and nights.

The government hopes to push its crucial economic package and a divorce bill through the Chamber of Deputies by next Sunday.

The decision to hold a continuous session followed attempts to stop a filibuster by a tiny group of Socialists and Communists.

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While Flying Over Indochina

Pope to Urge Peace From Plane

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP).—Pope Paul VI is planning to make a dramatic appeal for a negotiated peace in Vietnam and Cambodia from his jet plane over, or near, Indochina Friday morning.

Earlier that day, the pontiff will stop over for an hour in Dacca.

East Pakistan, from 1:15 to 2:15 a.m., in a gesture of concern for the area stricken by the recent catastrophic cyclone and tidal wave.

The exact route of the papal

flight from East Pakistan to the Philippines has not been disclosed for security reasons. It is therefore not known officially whether the chartered Alitalia jetliner carrying the Pope, his entourage and some 50 newsmen will fly over Vietnam or make a detour over the South China Sea.

Messages Written

The messages to both Vietnam and Cambodia were said to have been already written. The Pope is now scheduled to spend an hour and 15 minutes Thursday afternoon in Tehran, Iran, and—after his pre-dawn visit to East Pakistan—to arrive in Manila at 8 a.m. Friday.

28,400 Miles

Alitalia said today that the Pope's nine-day journey will cover about 28,400 miles. This does not include a flight in a smaller aircraft from Pago Pago, in U.S. Samoa, to western Samoa and back, and short helicopter flights in Hong Kong and possibly other areas.

Vatican officials said that plans for the Pope's activities during the one-hour stopover in Dacca were not yet definite.

Hong Kong Bars Bishops

HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (AP).—Leading Catholic officials from Taiwan will be barred from Hong Kong during Pope Paul's visit here next week in order to avoid offending Communist China.

William E. Collard, immigration director for this British colony, confirmed that visas have been denied to several archbishops and bishops from Taiwan, which is ruled by the Nationalist Chinese government.

Mr. Collard declined to say why the churchmen were refused permission to be in Hong Kong during the Pope's visit, Dec. 4.

But it was understood the colonial government is sensitive to Peking's possible reaction to the Pope's presence on territory which Communist China maintains was wrongfully wrested from China by Britain in the 19th century.

Parts of the Kowloon Peninsula were ceded to Britain by China, the Pope's presence here at the edge of China will be widely interpreted as a gesture towards the mainland, regardless of whether he says anything that may be construed as an appeal for restored relations between the church and the mainland Chinese.

Coming on top of this, the presence of high Catholic officials from Taiwan, home of Peking's arch-rival, the Chiang Kai-shek government, might antagonize the Communists and precipitate some harsh reaction.

Fighting Reported Over

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Nov. 24 (AP).—The first group of travelers to arrive here since the fighting started early Sunday said they believed the battle was over.

The travelers said the vessels which brought the invaders left their moorings off Conakry Sunday. Fighting had centered on President Touré's residence, an army camp, the airport and the barracks of the Republican Guard, where there were many dead in a surprise attack, the travelers said.

Boat Survivors Sought

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A Coast Guard cutter and two Navy helicopters today combed Long Island Sound for survivors from a Coast Guard utility boat with three crewmen aboard which sank last night while searching for a missing cabin cruiser, also carrying three persons.

Calculated Risk

Mr. Laird knew there was this risk, but said he could not bear to do nothing while Americans died in Hanoi's stockades. Military leaders, judging by their initial reaction yesterday, are glad the United States at last showed it had the determination to do something—successful or not.

Hanoi, it seems safe to say, indeed lost face before the world as an American rescue force went through all the air defenses and spent an hour on the ground outside the North Vietnamese capital. However, this hardly will make Hanoi's representatives more pliable at the peace table in Paris if the administration still had any hopes for that.

Also, just as the United States justifies its retaliatory actions by citing the North's bombing-half violations, Hanoi is now in a position to claim the rescue raid violated the same "understanding." Renewed shelling of South Vietnamese cities is thus another possible consequence of the commando-type raid on Son Tay.

Closer to home than Hanoi's reactions is the old question of why American intelligence went awry. The Central Intelligence Agency already is pleading innocent—declaring the rescue attempt was a Pentagon show all the way.

New Justification

The heavy bombing raids below the 19th parallel—which Mr. Laird insists had no connection with the daring raid against the prison camp 20 miles west of Hanoi—were little different this time in their execution but seemingly so in their justification.

In the past, administration spokesmen have said that in exchange for the United States calling off the bombing of North Vietnam, Hanoi was obliged to do three things: let American unarmed reconnaissance planes photograph their territory unmolested, stop shelling major South Vietnamese cities and keep large forces out of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating North and South Vietnam.

This time in justifying the "protection reaction" bombing raids, Pentagon spokesmen added a new dimension to the understandings

Muskie, D. Maine, said the mission

was a success. "We have made tremendous progress as far as intelligence is concerned," he said.

Mr. Laird: "... The intelligence on this mission was excellent, except for not having a camera that would see through the roots of the buildings."

Mr. Laird then produced a diagram of the prisoner camp.

Sen. Fulbright: There weren't any prisoners there, so what difference does it make?

Mr. Laird: What we have done here is show all of these prisoners in North Vietnam that America does care.

Mr. Laird said there were no photographs available to show whether prisoners were present. "This was not a failure," he insisted.

But Senate critics, among them Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, said the mission

Action Flares In Cambodia; Vietnam Calm

U.S. Saigon Chiefs Silent on Air Raids

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Heavy fighting was reported on several fronts in Cambodia but action in South Vietnam remained at a low key and no Americans were killed there in the 24-hour period ending midnight last night.

The U.S. military command in Saigon maintained its silence on last weekend's American air strikes over North Vietnam and the unsuccessful attempt to free American prisoners of war from a camp only 20 miles from Hanoi.

American military sources said the weekend raids by 200 land and carrier-based aircraft over the North took place under such tight security that only the highest ranking officers in Saigon were aware of them.

In Cambodia, Communist-led forces launched heavy attacks on two main fronts: at the provincial capital of Siem Reap, 150 miles north of Phnom Penh, and along Highway 5, the country's rice artery, about 183 miles to the west of the Cambodian capital.

With the new attacks, the number of major North Vietnamese offensives this week in Cambodia rose to five and official Cambodian spokesmen described the military situation as the worst since last July.

At Prek Tameak, nine miles northeast of Phnom Penh, battalion-sized Cambodian forces ran into sporadic opposition from entrenched North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communist forces, it was reported.

Sharp fighting also continued along Highway 7, stretching about 80 miles from Phnom Penh to the province capital of Kompong Cham.

Communist-led forces early today overran the district headquarters post at Puck on the main road between Siem Reap and the western province capital of Battambang, 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

The fighting might indicate a new Communist drive to gain control of rice-rich Battambang Province.

Puck is about 12 miles west of Siem Reap, gateway to the Angkor Wat ruins.

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BIG TOY, LITTLE BOY—A 14-year-old Cambodian mercenary waiting, with his carbine in hand, for orders to march on Viet Cong positions in the Treang area.

News Analysis

U.S. Bombings, POW Raid May Bring Hanoi Reprisal

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The United States this past week-end took two offensive military actions against North Vietnam that raise fresh dangers for President Nixon's Indochina policy.

The most dramatic action was the raid against the North Vietnamese prisoner-of-war camp in Son Tay—a place closer to Hanoi than Baltimore is to Washington.

While the operation itself seems to have gone off with storybook precision, the intelligence evidently was bad. The Americans believed to be imprisoned in this relatively small camp were not there at all.

President Nixon and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird decided to take the gamble that their predecessors in the White House feared for the North Koreans would kill the American crewmen imprisoned outside Pyongyang.

Now that the Nixon administration's rescue mission has failed, as far as bringing back any American prisoners is concerned, what will Hanoi do next?

At a minimum, the North Vietnamese will make it harder for such a surprise raid to be carried out against them again. And they might do much worse—like take their anger out on the Americans still locked up in their prison compounds.

Calculated Risk

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'Source' Denies Interpretation

U.S. Information on PC Seen as Limited, Imprecise

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The information the United States has on American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam is limited and imprecise, conventional wisdom with administration officials show.

The Defense Department also declined yesterday to disclose the information on which it was decided to stage the commando-style raid at Son Tay, about 20 miles north-west of Hanoi.

Some administration sources speculated that American prisoners could have been detained at Son Tay when the would-be rescue effort took place, but that the commando group might have missed the compound where they were detained in the darkness, possibly by only several hundred yards. The sources based their speculation on the announcement by North Vietnam that some American prisoners were among the casualties of the weekend attacks.

Hanoi has not yet formally acknowledged, however, that American commandos landed at Son Tay.

Vague Reports

None of the prisoners previously released by North Vietnam had ever been kept at Son Tay, the sources said.

Mrs. Cora Weiss, co-chairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, a peace group based in New York, said she had heard vague reports that the North Vietnamese had been consolidating the number of prisoner compounds recently. She speculated that this may have been one reason why no prisoners were found at Son Tay.

Sources within the United States intelligence community here said they had no reports that the number of compounds was being consolidated.

Mrs. Weiss, in a telephone interview, said that her information was also imprecise, however. At a press conference in New York ten days ago, Mrs. Weiss announced that she had received official information from Hanoi that six American prisoners had died in captivity.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said at his Pentagon press conference yesterday that one of several reasons he had recommended the raid was "new information received this month that some of our men were dying in prisoner-of-war camps."

Mr. Laird did not say where his information had come from, but other senior Pentagon officials said subsequently it had been obtained from Mrs. Weiss.

The implication of Mr. Laird's remark was that the Defense Department had been told the prisoners were dying because of ill-treatment.

Mrs. Weiss yesterday denied that.

Seven Comp

Last summer, sources said they were at least seven war compounds in N but said they did not know where most of them were located.

Yesterday, government sources said there are more than 10 compounds, but that they had been included among the only prisoner camps in North Vietnam.

The only prisoner camp in North Vietnam known to one known among the "Hanoi Hilton" of faded yellow stucco built around a tree-trunk.

Administration officials thought the compound had been a French barracks in colonial days.

From 40 to 50 prisoners were believed to be held there, sources said.

Mrs. Weiss said she had heard that the number of prisoners was being cut because the North Vietnamese no longer felt the need to keep prisoners in the compound since the raid.

Her information prisoners had died back from Hanoi ago, Mrs. Weiss said. Now doing research, Mrs. Weiss said she had been to North Vietnam where the prison camp was located.

According to the sources, however, a number are thought to be within approximately 10 miles of Hanoi.

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ALGAEY 16 61
AMSTERDAM 11 32
ANNEAR 10 50
ATHENS 16 61
BEIRUT 22 78
BOMBAY 7 45
BRUSSELS 12 54
BUENOS AIRES 24 76
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CHICAGO 18 43
COSTA RICA 18 54
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EDINBURGH 12 54
FLORENCE 12 54
FRANKFURT 7 45
GENEVA 3 27
HAMBURG 24 76
ISTANBUL 11 32
LAS PALMAS 22 72
LONDON 15 29
LYONS 18 45
MADRID 14 87
MILAN 10 50
MOSCOW 8 31
MUNICH 4 39
NEW YORK 2 38
PARIS 12 55
PRAGUE 12 55
ROME 12 55
SOFIA 8 41
STOCKHOLM 8 41
TEL AVIV 24 76
TUNIS 18 44
VENICE 11 32
VIENNA 18 45
WARSAW 8 41
WASHINGTON 1 24
ZURICH 12 55

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JUST WEST OF BAYVIEW PARK
"HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR"
"DOOR 800 NEWLIT" KOREA
(31 Rue de la Paix, LYONS)

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Saw Calley There

Witnesses at My Lai Trial
Bodies Littered Village

ANNING, Ga., Nov. 24 (AP)—Army airmen testified that they saw bodies in the village of My Lai that the area was bath-

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FROM, Nov. 24 (WP).

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Mr. Johnson contended

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HIS NOT FOR HOLLY—A Florida customs agent examines the 93 pounds of heroin—much of it wrapped in Christmas paper—confiscated on a plane last month.

U.S. Aide Urges Army Brass
To Lead Fight on Race Bias

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—

A Pentagon official said yesterday

that "strong, aggressive and com-

mitted leadership at the top" dedi-

cated to racial equality is the pre-

scription for solving growing racial

problems among American soldiers

in West Germany.

Frank W. Render, 24, a deputy

assistant secretary of defense, who

is black, recently completed a

three-week investigation of race

and equal-opportunity programs

among American servicemen in

Europe.

He said that two of his recom-

mendations, while not yet a matter

of public record, were, in general,

that the armed forces adopt a

mandatory educational program in

race relations and that top com-

manders in the field work more ag-

gressively for equal opportunities

for all troops.

Mr. Render, a 24-year-old man-

agement expert who taught at

Léonore-Owen College until last

summer, said he had found that

field commanders varied greatly in

their approaches to solving racial

problems.

Weak and Strong

"Some are strong and some are

weak," said Mr. Render, who

was interviewed in Colorado

Spring by telephone. "But many

don't want to face up to dealing

forthrightly with problems."

When that occurs at the top, he

continued, it often results in of-

ficers and sergeants lower down

in the chain of command ignoring

or attempting to cover up smolder-

ing racial difficulties.

"Then we see young captains just

trying to get 'points' or 'get

their ticks' punched," he said.

"That is to say, they try not to

create any waves. They have a

fear of being described as incom-

petent in handling racial problems,

and they push them aside."

The official contended that, if

junior officers and sergeants knew

that their commanders were com-

mitted to the solution of racial

difficulties, they would show greater

commitment on their own.

14-Member Team

Mr. Render headed a 14-member

team of military and civilian race-

relations experts who visited Air

Force, Navy and Army bases in

Britain, Spain, Italy and West Ger-

many.

He said the trip to Europe had

convinced him that such a pro-

gram was needed. "We saw that

the circumstances of black and

white relations were much more

raw than we had anticipated," he

said.

He said he has recommended that

attempts be made by field com-

manders to bring black activist

soldiers' organizations into race-

U.S. Indicts 6
In \$10.5 Million
Heroin Smuggling

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI)—

A Frenchman and five Paraguayans

were indicted yesterday by a fed-

eral grand jury on charges of

smuggling 93 pounds of heroin,

worth about \$10.5 million on the

illicit market, into the United

States from South America.

The indictment alleged that last

October, a small plane piloted by

Renato Balestra, 28, a native Bra-

zilian now living in Paraguay, and

Paraguayan Cesar Bianchi, 34, left

an unknown airport in South

America and landed in Miami.

The two pilots left the plane,

which was under surveillance by

U.S. Customs agents, and it was

later flown to a small airport at

North Perry, Fla. Federal agents,

working secretly, removed some of

the evidence and substituted flour,

the indictment said.

The plane was kept under sur-

veillance until it arrived in New

York. The six men were arrested

Oct. 27.

Cannabis and 3 Seized

PARIS, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Police

announced yesterday the arrest at

Orly Airport of three men and

seizure of 156 pounds of cannabis,

bound for the United States from

Syria. It identified all three as

French and said the drug was in

four suitcases.

Nixon Sees Family Aid Plan
Caught Between Right, Left

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).

President Nixon said yesterday

his Family Assistance Plan was

"caught between the left and the

right" on Capitol Hill, when it

should be a bipartisan product to

curb the mounting welfare crisis.

The President's remarks to 20

elected county executives—flown

here at Mr. Nixon's request from

a national meeting at Williams-

burg, Va.—were quoted later by

presidential assistant Daniel F.

Moynihan.

The President reportedly said he

would be "less than candid" if he

didn't acknowledge that chances

for passage of his welfare reforms

during the current lame-duck con-

gressional session were not "good,"

because of the Senate Finance

Committee's rejection of the plan

last Friday.

Pre-Test Proposal

In fact, as the President, and

then his chief domestic advisers,

met with the county executives, the

Senate Finance Committee was

working on a "pre-test" family as-

sistance proposal that could delay

any full-scale plan until after the

next presidential election.

The pre-test language, which is

subject to change, would set up

pilot programs in no more than six

areas of the country. The pre-

tests would be for a period of not

less than 24 months and also would

include a six-month leeway for

start-up procedures.

The administration opposes this,

although it has been willing to

accept a compromise that would

establish a few pre-tests along with

a specific date for beginning the

program nationally.

In other congressional action:

● The Senate yesterday passed

and sent to the White House a

bill providing for payment of a

\$30 monthly allowance for families

of soldiers who are missing or

prisoners in Vietnam.

The allowance is designed to help

defray extra expenses resulting

from the separation of a service-

man from his family.

● The Senate also passed two re-

lated bills, one restoring the allow-

ance to families that move in with

relatives while the serviceman is

away and the other to those occupying

government quarters.

● A labor-management struggle,

already fought out in the Senate,

opened in the House today.

As approved by the House Edu-

cation and Labor Committee, the

labor-supported bill directs the

secretary of labor to set, monitor

and enforce safety standards for

about 80 million workers.

But Reps. William A. Steiger, R.,

Wis., and Robert Sikes, D., Fla.,

put together the White House-

backed substitute package calling

for a five-member board to handle

safety standards and a three-mem-

ber appeals commission appointed

by the President.

Industry and business also sup-

ported the substitute, saying the

original bill gave too much power

to the secretary of labor and failed

to protect property rights.

The Senate, drawing on sugges-

tions from both organized labor

and the administration, passed a

bill last week directing the sec-

retary of labor to set safety stan-

dards within two years. But this bill

put enforcement in the hands of a

three-member presidential commis-

sion.

The House committee's version

also provided for interim standards

up to two years until permanent

standards are developed, and au-

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At the Sheraton-Tel Aviv you'll

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from the downtown business

Izvestia Says CIA Forged Memoirs of Khrushchev

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Izvestia today denounced the controversial "Khrushchev Memoirs" as an anti-Soviet "forgery" done by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The government newspaper blasted the memoirs eight days after Nikita S. Khrushchev denied he had anything to do with the publication in the West of reminiscences attributed to him.

Izvestia, saying "you can smell a phony at a mile's distance," expressed hope that many foreign publishers would reject the memoirs and cited various Western experts who had expressed doubts about their authenticity.

"No matter how hard the cooks in foreign kitchens of ideological subversion and falsification tried to prepare this memoir-dish," the paper said, "their product gave rise to doubts even among those who themselves specialise in making anti-Soviet concoctions."

Time Inc. announced earlier this month that Life magazine and Little, Brown would publish the former Soviet premier's reminiscences made up of material "emanating from various sources."

In a statement issued Nov. 16, Mr. Khrushchev said: "I never passed on memoirs or material of this nature either to Time or other foreign publishing houses. I did not turn over such materials to Soviet publishing houses either. Therefore I declare that this is a fabrication."

Izvestia today accused the CIA of fabricating the manuscript. It said persons associated with its preparation were Western intelligence agents.

In the article signed by A. Novgorodski, Izvestia described Edward Crankshaw, a Khrushchev biographer who wrote an introduction to the memoirs, as an agent of the British secret intelligence service.

It said Nelson S. Talbot, an Oxford University graduate student who translated the manuscript into English, was an agent of the CIA.

"The ideological struggle of imperialism against socialist countries is increasingly assuming the nature of ideological subversive activities," Izvestia said. "Bourgeois propaganda, working in close contact with Western intelligence services, falsifies facts, slanderously interprets them to undermine the people's belief in socialism, in the historical doom of capitalism."

Izvestia's article, as well as Mr. Khrushchev's own statement, confirmed the belief of observers here that a lifelong Communist leader like Khrushchev would never publish memoirs without the permission of Soviet authorities.



ROMAN WORKDAY—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt (left) and Italian Premier Emilio Colombo meet in Rome, where Mr. Brandt arrived for two days of talks.

Brandt, Colombo Voice Hopes For Britain's Early EEC Entry

ROME, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Italian Premier Emilio Colombo discussed here today the possibility of a second European summit if negotiations over British entry into the European Economic Community become bogged down.

The six Common Market countries held a first summit meeting on the entry application of Britain and others at the Hague last December.

West German government spokesman Konrad Ahlers stressed, however, that the subject was discussed on a hypothetical basis. A summit would involve only the six—West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—not Britain or other applicants.

It would be foreseen only if negotiations on British membership run into insuperable technical difficulties.

European unification and its problems were the dominant theme of Mr. Brandt's first official talks with the Italian government since he became chancellor. Mr. Brandt arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit, ending tomorrow.

European Currency

Mr. Brandt and the Italian premier discussed the question of a European currency union, and Mr. Colombo agreed with his guest on the need to harmonize European economic policy if such a goal was to be reached. Mr. Ahlers said.

They felt that the success of a European Security Conference depended both on a lessening of tension between East and West Germany and a quieter situation in the Mediterranean, Mr. Ahlers continued.

The pair agreed that a better

U.S. and Mexico Sign Treaty to Adjust Border

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Representatives of the U.S. and Mexican governments have signed a treaty aimed at resolving border problems caused by the shifting course of the Rio Grande.

Some 1,600 acres of U.S. territory will be transferred to Mexico as a result. The treaty was made public three months ago when President Nixon and Gustavo Diaz Ordaz met at Puerto Vallarta.

The treaty, which must be ratified by the U.S. Senate and the Mexican Congress, was signed yesterday by Mexico's Foreign Minister, Antonio Carrillo Flores, and U.S. Ambassador Robert E. McBride.

Under its terms, the two governments will seek by means of cementwork to prevent the Rio Grande from shifting course in the future and altering the border between Texas and Mexico.

The tract of land that will now become a part of Mexico is in the vicinity of Presidio, Texas, and Ojinaga, Mexico. Ten to 15 families will be affected, according to officials here.

Vatican Supports Atheism Classes For Seminarians

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Vatican called today for the serious teaching of atheism and Marxism to students for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

It said that they needed this instruction to understand and cope with the modern world.

At the same time, the Vatican's Secretariat for Non-Believers warned that there was a limit to dialogue with Communism. "It is necessary to judge where the dialogue is really possible," the secretariat said, "and where, on the contrary, it has only a 'political' function, openly or obscurely exploited to achieve goals totally alien to the search for truth and mutual human understanding."

"This must be kept in mind especially with the Communist world."

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U.K. Rejects Bill to Protect U.S. Deserters

House of Lords Vote Kills Off Measure

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The House of Lords today rejected a bill designed to protect American Army deserters who seek asylum in Britain.

The bill, introduced by a Labour peer, Lord Gifford, was opposed by the government. It has not been introduced into the House of Commons and its rejection by the House of Lords killed it.

Lord Gifford said the bill was designed to amend the 1952 Visiting Forces Act, under which British police are allowed to arrest any deserter or absentee without leave from any North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Commonwealth armed force.

If a British court is satisfied that the man is a deserter, he can be handed over to the military authorities of his own country.

Lord Gifford said his bill would have exempted only soldiers of an allied country who deserted outside Britain and sought asylum here. Lord Gifford said that in 1968 it was estimated that more than 70,000 U.S. servicemen deserted. He said many wanted to settle and work in Britain. But government spokesman Lord Windham said: "We believe a change on the lines proposed would do more harm than good."

Asks Full Sentence

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—U.S. Army deserter Joseph Parra pleaded with Swedish authorities yesterday to allow him to complete a 21-month jail sentence so he can escape immediate deportation to the United States.

The 21-year-old from New Orleans was due to be released for good behavior after spending 14 months in jail for selling and smuggling the drug LSD.

Parra's plea came after the deserter's committee here failed to find a third country willing to give him an entry visa. He is the first of 12 U.S. deserters in jail here facing deportation after their release. The national prisons board committee was considering his plea.

UN Panel Votes, 76-5, to Cut All Links With South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 24 (UPI)—The special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly today voted 76 to 5, with 17 abstentions, to declare South Africa's policy of apartheid a "crime against humanity" and call on all states to sever all relations with the South African government.

The five delegations voting against the measure were Australia, Britain, France, Portugal and the United States.

Those registering abstentions were: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland and Sweden.

The debate and vote were boycotted by the South African delegation. In line with its government's traditional stand that the separate development of races was an internal matter of South Africa in which the UN has no competence.

The resolution is subject to approval by the assembly plenary. Its recommendations, which are not binding, call for all states sever diplomatic, economic, military and other relations with Pretoria and even suspend all cultural and sporting exchanges, and that the

Security Council take enforcement action against South Africa.

Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck, explaining the votes of the Nordic countries against the resolution, said it tends to be "counter-productive" because of the measures it contains.

He particularly objected to the draft's recommendation that the Security Council urgently resume consideration of measures to induce the enforcement provisions of the UN Charter, in order to force South Africa to abandon apartheid.

Mr. Rydbeck said the Nordic countries could never support use of force in this connection.

Cleaver's Wife Barred by Bonn And France

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Kathleen Cleaver, wife of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, left here for Algeria tonight after having been refused entry into France.

The action followed by a few hours the refusal by West German authorities to allow her to enter the country at Frankfurt. Mrs. Cleaver had tried to enter West Germany to attend rallies planned by supporters of her husband. She was not allowed inside the Frankfurt air terminal.

A member of a welcoming committee of 30 West Germans threw a smokebomb into police ranks when it was announced that Mrs. Cleaver would be barred. The police drove the group out of the terminal with truncheons. One member of the group was arrested.

In a joint announcement by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, the government also claimed that a German watchman shot and injured at the U.S. Air Force base in Ramstein last Thursday was the victim of an attack by armed members of the Black Panther party.

Two men have been arrested on warrants issued by the district court in Zweibrücken on suspicion of involvement in a conspiracy to commit murder, the announcement said.

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SOLIDARITY ABROAD—Three American deserters sit in a Stockholm apartment where they are holding a hunger strike to protest the Swedish government's plans to deport a fellow deserter. The fourth person, at right, is the wife of another deserter in a Swedish prison.

Discovery of Enzyme's Role Called Vital in Leukemia Fight

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—A chemical that seems to have dormant leukemia viruses in virulent ones that turn into cancerous cells has been discovered by a National Cancer Institute team.

The achievement—called "a major step toward solving the cancer mystery" by a medical magazine—could eventually provide a leukemia treatment, if a way could be found to block the guilty chemical.

It might also lead to a new method of early diagnosis of leukemia, while treatment is still possible. It might provide a way to measure treatment effect. Most important, it may be an essential clue to the way cancer grows.

What was discovered was an enzyme in the lymphocytes (or colorless blood cells) of patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia (or blood cancer).

Round the Clock

It was done in just six weeks of round-the-clock laboratory shifts by Drs. Robert C. Gallo, Sue Yang and Robert C. Ting. The discovery was reported to scientists at the meeting at a conference at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Dr. Gallo is on the staff of the Cancer Institute, on the National Institutes of Health campus at Bethesda, Md. Drs. Yang and Ting are from Biometrics Research Laboratories in Kensington, Md. The NIH work began after the

news of this year that Dr. Howard Temin of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. David Baltimore of MIT had learned in animal cell cultures how a particular enzyme (called a "polymerase") produced RNA tumor viruses into manufacturing DNA copies.

DNA and RNA are genetic chemicals. The old belief had been that DNA always directed manufacture of RNA, which then directed new self-making.

Feverish Search

Dr. Temin had argued for years that RNA tumor viruses made DNA copies, and he finally found the enzyme that makes the RNA do it.

This led to a feverish search in many labs for a similar human enzyme. A search that the British journal New Scientist calls "perhaps the biggest handwaggon ever to get under way in biological research."

Dr. Gallo and his team found such an enzyme in their leukemia patients, but they were unable to find it in normal persons. In the lab, they seemed to know that it does in that-wigger RNA into DNA synthesis.

Dr. Gallo and his team will now survey these leukemia patients to test their work. They will seek to purify the enzyme to produce an assay system for diagnosis.

The same enzyme or similar ones could be found in other cancers. In a preliminary study in Dr. Gallo's laboratory, this enzyme has been found in a cell line from a Burkitt lymphoma, or lymph gland cancer.

7th SALT Session Held in Helsinki

HELSINKI, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 45 minutes today in another session of talks aimed at curbing the strategic nuclear arms race.

It was their seventh full-scale meeting since the year-old strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) opened their latest phase here Nov. 2.

Chief negotiators Gerard Smith, for the United States, and Vladimir Semionov, for the Soviet Union, met at the Soviet Embassy for the session, described afterwards as constructive and businesslike.

The next meeting will be at the U.S. Embassy on Friday.

2 Germanys Plan E. Berlin Session

BONN, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—The next round of talks between East and West Germany will be held on Friday in East Berlin, a Bonn government spokesman said today.

Last week, the place for the talks at state secretary level was announced but the exact time was not given.

Egon Bahr of Chancellor Willy Brandt's office and Michael Kohl from the office of East German Premier Willy Stoph will lead the delegations. The two governments agreed last month to renew their stalled political contacts leading to head-of-government meetings.

Hospital Strike in Italy

ROME, Nov. 24 (AP)—A 48-hour strike called by Italy's three main unions today affected hospitals throughout the country. The strike, the unions said, affected all 90,000 hospital personnel except physicians.

Family of Monsters Report In Scotland's Deepest Lak

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UPI)—A team of scientists reports today the apparent existence of a whole family of creatures, perhaps predatory, in the deepest lake in Scotland—a rivaling the legend of the Loch Ness monster.

The creatures in Loch Morar, on Scotland's west coast of the massive size with "eel or snake-like head and neck" and at high speed through the water, humps protruding above surface, the report said.

The team of scientists based at London University relayed its findings in a "Loch Morar Survey, 1970" and said it found 27 "authenticated reports" of the existence of at one and perhaps a family of unknown species.

"Everywhere evidence for the existence of such a species here collected for the first time, is too impressive to be ignored," said Elizabeth Montgomery Campbell, who coordinated the search and wrote the report.

The scientists said those who have seen the creatures they wanted in color from black to gray and green-brown. They said they appeared to be an overturned boat. The loch is 10 miles long and 1,017 feet deep at the deepest point.

Shallow Water

The survey said "very little can be deduced except that creature appears to frequent shallow water (though not at extreme western end of the loch where there is most human activity) and particularly bays."

"Nothing in the results of the biological survey has so ruled out the possibility that a large predatory species could be supported in the loch," the report said. It called for a scale investigation of the lake.

"It is as yet impossible to do more than speculate on species have given rise to these (whispered) accounts," scientists said. "More than one species may be involved."

"It indeed this is so, there is hope that the species survive for long enough to allow the riddle to be solved steps to be taken to protect and preserve the creature in its natural habitat."

The existence of the monster-inclined Nessie in the Loch Ness has never been confirmed scientifically. Rumor perhaps thousands of persons claim to have seen Nessie, described as a snake-like creature that moves through the water with great speed.

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Information: Tourist Office, CH-3715 Lenk.

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As Yahya Visits Disaster Area

Pakistanis Denounce Delays in Flood Relief

East Pakistan, Nov. 24.—President Yahya Khan today said he would lead a mission to supervise the relief work in the disaster area of East Pakistan. The president's visit to the disaster area was expected to be based at Chittagong.

The number of known dead in the typhoon and tidal-wave disaster has reached 188,000 and is still rising, the governor of East Pakistan, Vice-Adm. A.M. Ahsan, said last night.

The shattered morale of the inhabitants of the Ganges Delta increased the difficulties in distributing relief supplies, the governor said.

No labor was available and auxiliary part-time troops were reluctant to obey the call-up until they were offered ten rupees (\$2.15) a day, three days ago.

The governor was spelling out the handicaps faced in the rescue operation because of primitive communications, a feeble supply-distribution network and the wholesale destruction of boats—the normal links in the stricken area.

The British mercy effort takes in the southern and western parts of the disaster region, leaving the Americans most of the north and east.

French and German helicopters are moving in, but details of their deployment have not yet been disclosed.

Among the last arrivals today were two more U.S. Hercules transport aircraft with eight tons of high-nutrition biscuits, tinned foods, baby food and "space bars"—high-protein food bars developed for use by American astronauts.

Red Cross Aid
GENEVA, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The League of Red Cross Societies announced today that 36 national Red Cross chapters have contributed \$2.5 million in cash and supplies for the relief of victims of the East Pakistan tidal wave and cyclone.

French Maoist Geismar Given Two More Years

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Alain Geismar, 31, the Maoist leader who was sentenced to 18 months in jail last month, was given two more years today in a second trial before the State Security Court.

He was also fined 10,000 francs (\$1,600) by the court, which was made up of three judges and two military officers. The State Security Court was re-established during the Algerian war and has never been disbanded.

Mr. Geismar, who was one of the leaders of the May, 1968, revolt, left the courtroom today after calling the judges "puppets" and calling the security court a dictatorship's "caricature of justice." He asked to leave the courtroom and the presiding judge allowed him to go back to his cell.

The defendant was being tried today for trying to reorganize a banned leftist political group, the Proletarian Left party. The judge gave him the maximum sentence under the law.

He was given 18 months on Oct. 22 for inciting a political rally to violence last May.

Mrs. Mihajlov Visiting in U.S.; Trip Was Secret

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 24 (AP).—The mother of Mihajlo Mihajlov, Yugoslav author once imprisoned by the Tito government, has slipped out of Yugoslavia to visit a daughter who has been ill, Mrs. Mihajlov's son-in-law said yesterday.

Mrs. Vera Mihajlov, 57, walked across the wooded frontier near Trieste, Italy, about ten days ago.

She appeared unexpectedly at the home of her daughter, Maria, in Albany last Thursday, the daughter's husband, Chris Ivusic, said.

Through Mr. Ivusic, Mrs. Mihajlov declared her allegiance to her country and said that her trip was undertaken because of motherly concern.

Mr. Ivusic said that Mrs. Mihajlov left the country secretly because Yugoslav authorities repeatedly turned down her request for a visit to the United States to visit her daughter and a 15-month-old grandson. Mother and daughter had not seen each other in five years.

Libyan Team Breaks Off Talks With U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—A Libyan government delegation today suspended talks with Britain on a series of disputed military and economic issues and said it was returning to Tripoli.

The Foreign Office, announcing the move, said it understood the talks will be resumed either in Tripoli or London next month.

The development came after a high British source disclosed yesterday that this country has shelled indefinitely a Libyan order for the purchase of up to 300 Chieftain tanks, the newest and best produced in Britain.

U.S.-Romania Route

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—An agreement for an air link between New York and Bucharest has been signed by Pan American World Airways, according to government sources.

London Police Find FLQ Man Hanged in Cell

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP).—A 25-year-old member of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) was found hanged in a cell in a London police station yesterday, Scotland Yard reported.

He was identified as Richard Pierre Bros, a model and a French-born resident of Quebec who had lately been living in Islington, an inner London suburb.

Police said he was arrested at the weekend on an assault charge and was due in court yesterday morning.

They said he was found hanged by his shirt from the bars of his cell a few minutes before he was due to be interviewed by Scotland Yard's Special Branch, which covers internal security and counter-espionage.

The London Daily Mirror identified Mr. Bros as the man who disclosed an FLQ plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth II when she visited Canada in 1964.

Mr. Bros opposed the plot, and his tip led Canadian police to organize the country's biggest security operation, the Mirror said.

A police spokesman said inquiries in Paris and Quebec had established that Mr. Bros was a member of the FLQ. He added that during questioning police had hoped to find a lead in the kidnapping of James Cross, the British diplomat who vanished in Quebec seven weeks ago.

8 Die in Yugoslav Crash

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (UPI).—A workers' bus collided with a freight train near the central Yugoslav town of Prijedor today, killing eight persons and injuring 29 others, the Belgrade radio said.

Fine, Suspended Term Asked For Head of Swiss Arms Firm

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Dieter Buehrle, the head of Switzerland's biggest arms company, knew that weapons were being exported illegally to South Africa, the federal prosecutor alleged here today.

Mr. Buehrle, 48, said to be the richest man in Switzerland, is on trial with six present and former employees of his firm, Oerlikon-Buehrle, in connection with alleged illegal arms exports worth 88,700,000 Swiss francs (about \$21 million).

Most of the weapons went to South Africa and Israel, with smaller quantities to Nigeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Malaysia, according to the indictment.

Prosecutor Hans Walder demanded suspended prison sentences for the seven accused with heavy fines for the two principal defendants.

For Mr. Buehrle, he demanded a suspended prison sentence of eight months and a fine of 200,000 francs (about \$46,500).

He said Gabriel Lebedinsky, 55, the former arms sales director of the company, bore the biggest weight of guilt and should get a one year suspended sentence and a 50,000 francs (about \$11,600) fine.

The maximum sentences for all seven under Swiss law could have been five years hard labor and fines of an unspecified amount.

In a 90-minute summing-up, Mr. Walder said Mr. Buehrle knew all about the illegal exports of arms to South Africa using forged destination certificates naming the French Army as buyer and he deliberately did not intervene although he could easily have done so.

"His deliberate inactivity is equal to the active complicity of the others accused," he said.

He said the charges against Mr. Buehrle referred only to the South African exports, about which there was proof that Mr. Buehrle had acted deliberately.

When the Swiss arms embargo was extended to South Africa in December 1963, "Mr. Buehrle personally took the matter on," he said.

Mr. Lebedinsky had said during the pre-trial investigation that he told Mr. Buehrle late in 1964 about the illegal shipments.

After Mr. Lebedinsky's release from pre-trial detention it was arranged with Oerlikon-Buehrle that he should continue to draw his salary of 72,000 francs (about \$16,500).

"I leave it to the court to decide what lies behind this payment to a dismissed employee," Mr. Walder declared.

"Buehrle claims to have told Lebedinsky to stop sending arms to South Africa in 1965. This cannot be believed because if he had given the order they would have stopped. But they did not, they went on to 1968," Mr. Walder said.

There was no doubt Mr. Buehrle had kept himself fully informed about deliveries to South Africa, which he favored, Mr. Walder said.

Verdicts and sentences are expected tomorrow or Thursday after defense pleas.

India Monsoon Kills 5

MADRAS, India, Nov. 24 (AP).—Five people were killed and 150,000 acres of paddy crops submerged in Tamil Nadu, Madras state, when the 200-mile east coast was battered by incessant monsoon rains during the last four days.

Chickens Come Home to Roost

SEATTLE, Nov. 24 (AP).—Griswald, a housebroken rooster who is a victim of a broken home, will reside with his master.

Harold Garuthers sought custody of the rooster in his divorce from his wife, Sharon Kay.

Alva Long, Mr. Garuthers' attorney, said the question of custody of Griswald had been settled out of court, and Griswald's closest friends, two hens, also are with Mr. Garuthers.

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UNDERGROUND PEOPLE—Indonesian troops haul a young mother and her child from a Djakarta sewer, where some 50 persons have been living. The sewers have recently become a haven for prostitutes, hoodlums and thieves. Police took them to relocation centers.

Allende Urges Each Chilean To Kill Ten Flies Every Day

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 24 (AP).—President Salvador Allende is telling nine million Chileans to kill ten flies every day.

"If every Chilean did the tiny task of killing ten flies a day, this country in a very short time would be a country without flies," said the new leader, a Marxist Socialist and a physician.

The leaders of Communist China launched a campaign to kill flies after they took over the mainland in 1949. Each day they published an accounting of flies killed by 600 million Chinese. Visitors have reported that the campaign succeeded to some extent.

Mr. Allende proposed a purge of Chile's flies when he visited a modest-income housing development called Villa Kennedy, after John F. Kennedy.

Orders to Brigades

He spoke of "sanitary brigades" that are being formed in other neighborhoods and added that his orders to the brigades were: "Companeros, let us destroy the flies."

Mr. Allende spoke informally, addressing his listeners often as "companeros," which literally is Spanish for companions but also can be translated as comrades. The term is used frequently by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Mr. Allende said that his government would contribute to better health by helping improve housing conditions. His administration already has announced a huge program to reduce what Mr. Allende says is a deficit of 430,000 homes in the nation.

Cause of Disease

"A house without light, without water, without sanitary service is a cause of disease—even more so when five or six persons live in a room and three or more sleep in a bed," Mr. Allende said.

He estimated that three million Chileans do not have drinking water in their homes, and 2.5 million do not have inside toilets.

In the project where Mr. Allende spoke, more than 100 families took over new houses illegally last week. Some of the illegal occupants have defied government requests to leave the houses.

Other families that have made payments on the homes have protested because they have been unable to move in. The president appealed to the protesters to return the houses to their owners.

With an estimated 4,500 houses and apartments occupied illegally in Chile, such takeovers have become one of Mr. Allende's biggest headaches since he was inaugurated on Nov. 3.

He said that the takeovers have been fomented throughout the country by persons with political motives.

"They want to provoke us into using methods of violence, to show us that we are the same as previous governments," he said.

"You are not taking houses being built for the oligarchies," he told the protesters at Villa Kennedy. "You are taking the houses that are for workers like yourselves."

Mr. Allende also visited a squatters' settlement of 150 homeless families on another side of Santiago.

The families live in tents and makeshift shacks on land in the suburb of Arauco. Their slum was named for Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Mr. Allende commended the camp residents for their efforts to establish sanitation brigades and other self-help organizations.

Unit Votes to Kill Ten Flies Every Day

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a bill to kill ten flies every day.

The bill, which would require the U.S. law, genocide and kinds of murder are under state laws in federal laws. Some senators intend the treaty's definition is so broad that the effect if mere "harm" was charged.

It has been ratified by 74 states and adopted by the Assembly in 1948.

an Pastor in U.S. Lutherans

PARK, Md., Nov. 24.—The first woman Lutheran minister in the United States has a role in the ministry at the University of Maryland.

Paul M. Orse, president of the Maryland synod of the Church in America, hands on the head of the 30-year-old assembly at the university.

He bestow upon these for the office and minister in the church.

2-hour service Sunday blend of traditional and worship styles which of Miss Platz's open and the church.

Star Acrobat ears in Sweden

AAS, Sweden, Nov. 24.—A swift departure for after the disappearance of a star acrobat, Markovitch.

bassy officials made a journey from Stockholm to provincial town where has been playing.

mitsky's nine fellow put into a minibus o Arlanda airport for the back to Moscow.

reports of a possible appeared in the Swedish newspaper today.

Mr. Svendsen, 26, had sh friends for advice should go about making in for political asylum.

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Strategy or Derring-Do?

If the bold and evidently smoothly executed plan to rescue some American prisoners from the camp near Hanoi had succeeded, it would evidently have been a feather in the cap of the armed forces and a matter of congratulation to the administration. The North Vietnamese treatment of prisoners is a highly emotional issue for many Americans, and one for which Hanoi can offer no reasonable moral excuse.

But there is another aspect to the raid, and it is one that, inasmuch as the venture failed, is bound to awaken sentiments of a quite different kind. For one thing, it obviously casts a shadow on the original contention that the bombing attacks on North Vietnam were purely retaliatory. Packaging a rescue mission with reprisals may have seemed a practical thing to do, but given the complex diplomatic and public relations problems surrounding the war in Vietnam, it was bound to cast doubt on administration priorities.

This is particularly important because the whole matter of retaliation is subject to sharp dispute in a country which already has more disputes than it needs. Were the massive strikes intended to cloak the air-

borne landings at Son Tay? Or was it hoped that the rescue of some prisoners, in this highly dramatic fashion, would have diverted attention from what was, in effect, a heavy dose of strategic bombing north of the DMZ?

If this last suggestion is unfair to President Nixon, it is, in fact, he was primarily concerned with the plight of the prisoners or if, as so often happens, the various aspects of the bombing of North Vietnam were a more or less coincidental accumulation of several purposes, it is unfortunate. But motives are less important, in war than effects. In this war, particularly, where every skirmish comes under a microscope and every incident receives critical appraisal from the public at large, nothing can be done in the kind of emotional vacuum in which strategy is supposed to be concocted, and very little can be done in secret.

The ultimate results of the raids—on the battlefield and around the conference table—cannot yet be stated. The immediate reactions, at home and abroad, are unhappy. Whether as a strategic move or an act of derring-do, the events of last weekend do not seem worth their apparent cost.

The Pope and Population

Pope Paul continued to oppose the weight of scientific evidence and growing concern within his own church the other day when he strongly reaffirmed the Roman Catholic Church's traditional ban on all forms of birth control except the unreliable rhythm method.

The pontiff's opposition to attempts to check population growth was particularly unpersuasive in the forum in which he chose to speak out once more on this issue—the 25th anniversary meeting of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Most scientists engaged in the efforts of FAO and others to feed an undernourished world are convinced that the war on hunger cannot be won unless measures to spur food production are combined with vigorous steps to curb the population explosion.

The need to "tame the monster of population growth" was emphasized in a letter to the meeting from Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, the American agronomist who won this year's Nobel Peace Prize for his work in

developing high-yield grains. Dr. Borlaug has declared: "If the world's population continues to increase at the same rate, we will destroy the species."

Although this warning, which has been voiced by many food experts and demographers in recent years, apparently has not yet moved the Vatican, it has stirred increasing concern elsewhere. A bill designed to make birth-control services available to all American women passed the Senate without a dissenting voice last July. A somewhat modified version recently sailed through the House.

This landmark measure will not impose birth control on individuals who still oppose it on grounds of conscience or faith. But it will place the United States in the forefront of an effort to improve contraceptive techniques and encourage family planning so that population growth can be curbed. This effort must be pressed on a worldwide basis if mankind is to avert disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Man's Aggression Is Another's Liberation

The double standard in international relations has seldom been on such stark exhibit as in the furor over the "invasion" of Guinea. For years that proudly leftist West African state has actively and openly supported the "liberation" of neighboring Portuguese Guinea, a colony of Portugal, supplying not only political backing and sanctuary but operational bases. By Guinea's logic, the very existence of Portuguese Guinea (to it, "Bissau") is a moral affront and a political wrong crying to be set right. But over the weekend, it seems, certain people from the colony—whether they were Guinean exiles or African and European mercenaries or some combination of them is uncertain—crossed over to Guinea on some kind of military mission. From Conakry, Guinea's President Touré immediately set up a loud holler of "aggression," charging Portugal with sponsoring the strike.

One is tempted to dismiss all this as a typical and fairly harmless African political charade which owes its prominence in the Monday headlines to the sparseness of the general Sunday news. A more serious case is added, however, by the United Nations' fulsome embrace of the charges by Guinea. Acting on the basis of one-sided, hysterical and circumstantial reports, the Security Council roused itself to a fever pitch and

produced a unanimous wee-hour demand for the immediate withdrawal of "external armed forces and mercenaries." Who says the United Nations is a ponderous, ineffective organization unable in an emergency to act?

The American vote to condemn the "external attack" on Guinea was, to say the least, piquant. It is an article of the "liberationist" faith that the United States, by bringing Portugal into NATO and by making what other bargains with Lisbon were necessary to secure use of the Azores base, is guilty of helping perpetuate Portuguese colonial rule in Africa. (To be sure, there are those in Portugal and elsewhere who mutter darkly that the United States supports the rebels.)

But this time Washington found itself side-by-side—in view of the rhetorical nature of the exercise, should it be lip-lip-lip—with Conakry. To be a bit more mischievous, one could argue that, by the standards the United States has enforced for itself in Vietnam, Portuguese Guinea has every right to strike across the border against the sanctuaries of rebels who attack it. There is, in fact, a parcel of contradictions in the American stand. But since West Africa is not exactly an urgent arena for the United States, the contradictions can pretty easily be borne.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Vietnam War Revives

The fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia, which has been at a low ebb during much of the autumn, seems suddenly to be coming back to life. Now South Vietnam has taken the initiative by moving troops into the mountainous provinces of northeastern Cambodia, where the Communists are strongly entrenched. The South Vietnamese offensive is the first in this particular area since the American and Vietnamese troops moved into Cambodia along almost the whole of its frontier with Vietnam last May and June. Its immediate purpose has been to seize Com-

munist food and arms supply dumps. But the fact that the offensive has been launched at all shows how the focus of the Vietnamese war has been shifting.

—From the Financial Times (London).

The Guinea Incident

A bit of agitation, a few shots, some adversaries liquidated, some foreigners killed to deepen ill-will against the accused country, a complaint to the Security Council (and) finally deliverance from troublesome people.

—From Diario da Manhã (Lisbon).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 25, 1895

ROME—Signor Panza, Italian Ambassador to Constantinople, telegraphed that the Grand Vizier of Turkey informed him that the Porte would require at least three months in which to suppress the Armenian rising in the Zeitun district and to set the new reform machinery in working order. The Grand Vizier also asked for the loyal cooperation of Italy and other Powers to restrain the Balkan states from indulging in ill-timed agitation against Turkey.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 25, 1920

NEW YORK—While no medical authority will stand responsible for the statement that prohibition is the cause of increased use of drugs, statistics show that the use of drugs has increased enormously since the country became technically "dry." Dr. Copeland, Health Commissioner for New York, points out that the average consumption of opium, morphine and heroine increased last year from 36 to 45 grams per capita. This year he is confident that it will go up to 50 grams.



Charland
"I Know, I Know, Dick—The Main Trouble I Found With Bombing Was That It Didn't Work!"

Another Spasm in Vietnam

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The peace negotiations in Paris have changed very little during the past 18 months but the war in Indochina has. Nothing confirmed this fact more strikingly than last weekend's U.S. air raids on the North.

The excuse for the raids was Hanoi's destruction of an unarmed American reconnaissance plane. However, there is every likelihood they were designed not only to punish anti-aircraft batteries and missiles but also to smash at truck convoys jamming the entrance to Mu Gia Pass, through which material and reinforcements must pass en route to Southern battlefields.

Initial repercussions have been less violent than might have been anticipated, which mirrors the change in the actual war situation. The Communist delegations to the peace talks here have decided temporarily to boycott the sessions. The Soviet reaction has been reported as mild. The young American New Left is violently angry and the middle-aged American left has resumed weary fulminations.

Nevertheless, while it is questionable whether the decision to bomb was politically wise, the climate of American opinion has clearly altered with the battlefield situation in Indochina itself. As the latter improves and U.S. casualty figures decline with the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the pattern of an eventual arrangement emerges. This arrangement is ancillary to the Paris negotiations.

British Assessment

I have not been in Vietnam since 1969 and therefore must depend on other observers. Last week Lon-

don's Sunday Times published an article from Saigon by its veteran diplomat correspondent, Nicholas Carroll. He wrote:

"[A] spectacular shift in the nature of the war has been so gradual during the past 18 months that its impact is only now starting to be realized outside South Vietnam. The simple fact is that the Viet Cong, which for so many years has held South Vietnam in thrall by murder and terror, are on the run. . . . They are being driven out of the villages and hamlets into small base areas. . . ."

"Nor is that the end of it. The regular forces of the North Vietnamese Army can no longer maintain themselves in South Vietnam on levies of food and money raised by the Viet Cong. . . . They have been driven into the foothills and mountains. . . . The Vietnamese war as the world has known it in recent years, with its monstrous casualty rate and its characteristics which evoked such widespread revulsion in the West, seems to be over."

Nixon's Moves

Three basic facts have contributed to this. The first was the 1968 Tet offensive, which achieved enormous propaganda triumphs but in which the Communists suffered immense casualties [Carroll estimates 250,000] and sacrificed the cream of their underground cadres. The second was President Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy steadily reducing American troop levels. The third was the military strike into Cambodia, following Lon Nol's ouster of Prince Sihanouk, which destroyed the Communists' sanctuary and, by capturing Sihanouk-

ville, deprived them of their main supply source.

Now every man and bullet must come down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and the Mu Gia Pass, whose entrance has just been bombed. Carroll concludes: "It is impossible to overestimate the changes this action [the Cambodian incursion] has meant to South Vietnam."

The image of "popular" Sihanouk's "neutral" Cambodia reflected in America was distorted. The current London Economist writes: "There is an extraordinary feeling of national unity, a sense of purpose, that binds the army and the Phnom Penh politicians together. The army that General Lon Nol has created in six months is a people's army, the first that has fought in Asia on the non-Communist side."

I have chosen English observers as witnesses in this argument as less committed to preconceived bias than American or French hawks or doves. The probability is that the Paris peace talks will resume, the latest wave of indignation in American opinion will subside, and the fighting itself will continue slowly, doggedly, but certainly no impending settlement looms. For years the Indochina area may ferment in a condition of neither war nor peace with guerrilla actions, isolated terror and occasional flare-ups.

What may indeed slowly and painfully develop is a kind of situation vaguely resembling that between the partitioned segments of India-Pakistan, except that in this instance the quarrel will be harder and bloodier and neither side will recognize the other for years.

The 'Understanding' on Cuba

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—Although the Nixon administration refuses to disclose details of the "understanding" with the Soviet Union over Cuba, the American government is deeply disturbed by the Soviet activity at the Cuban port of Cienfuegos.

It is contended that the new "understanding" with Moscow precludes the use of that port to support Soviet nuclear missile submarines. While no official will say directly that Moscow is violating the understanding, officials do say the continued presence of Soviet vessels useful for submarine support is inconsistent with the understanding.

It seems evident that Washington wants to warn Moscow but, thus far, also wants to avoid a direct public confrontation over the Cuban issue. Nevertheless, the issue has cast a deep pall over the whole range of Soviet-American relationships including such continuing negotiations as those on Berlin and on the limitation of strategic arms.

"If the Soviet Union wanted to establish a basis of confidence with the United States, this is not the way to do it," was the comment of one key official.

Effort at Secrecy

The administration has tried, and continues to try, to keep secret the details of the Soviet-American discussions leading to the understanding. But press probing forced onto the public record a formal acknowledgment that secret meetings had led to the understanding, although there is no document of record in writing.

This capital is also full of skepticism, including men in high administration offices, who believe there is no understanding beyond what Moscow has publicly said and they expect the Soviet Union to retain port facilities at Cienfuegos for its submarines.

Some in Washington contend that the understanding now announced amounts to giving Moscow something for nothing. The argument is that the United States has publicly assured the Soviet Union that it has no intention to "invade or intervene" in Cuba in exchange for an unwritten Soviet promise to live up to a part of the 1963 missile crisis settlement. There is resentment in high administra-

tion circles over the substantive charge of giving "something for nothing."

The administration's argument is that there are only two ways to view the outcome of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, which led the world to the brink of nuclear war: Either the then Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev, agreed not to install offensive weapons in Cuba in exchange for an American pledge not to invade Cuba, or he withdrew the missiles without any agreement—in which case Moscow was free to reintroduce such weapons and Washington was free to invade Cuba.

Hence, it is argued, since an American invasion is not in the cards, what is wrong with giving a non-invasion pledge now in exchange for Soviet agreement not to replace offensive nuclear weapons in Cuba?

Kissinger and Dobrynin

The details of just when and how the "understanding" was reached remain secret. But the available evidence indicates that it was reached chiefly through talks between Henry A. Kissinger, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, and Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Moscow's long-time ambassador in Washington. The evidence also indicates the understanding was reached around Oct. 10, a few days after Nixon returned from a European trip.

On Sept. 25, about two weeks after Washington concluded that a submarine base was being set up in Cienfuegos, a White House official declared that the Soviet Union "can be under no doubt that we would view the establishment of

a strategic base in the Caribbean with the utmost seriousness."

He cited President Kennedy's statement of Nov. 20, 1962, that "if all offensive weapons systems are removed from Cuba and kept out of the hemisphere in the future, under adequate verification and safeguards, and if Cuba is not used for the export of aggressive Communist purposes, there will be peace in the Caribbean." The official cited no "understanding" from 1962, however.

On Nov. 13, in making the first partial disclosure of the new "understanding," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey did not claim the existence of one from 1962. He put it this way: "In view of President Kennedy's press conference statements on Nov. 23, 1962, and to which this administration has referred, and the Soviet government's statement issued by Tass Oct. 13 this year, we are confident that there is understanding by the two governments of the limits of their actions with regard to Cuba."

Five days later, this was expanded by McCloskey into an unwritten "understanding," reached this fall by private talks. In short, the administration now was conceding that it had done what President Kennedy had not done, at least on the public record, despite the Soviet contentions: given a pledge not to invade Cuba.

The administration contends that in return it now has an understanding that precludes what it had feared was a Soviet submarine base in Cienfuegos, the creation of a base or facility, whether it be a "Soviet" or a "Cuban" facility, that could be used to service Soviet submarines carrying offensive nuclear weapons.

It is added that the United States, as McCloskey said, has no intention to "invade or intervene" in Cuba. But, it was a worthwhile deal for the U.S., it is contended. But what now troubles the administration is the fact that, in its view, Moscow is not living up to its part of the new understanding for reasons that are unclear. Construction continues at Cienfuegos, including a road around the harbor, and barracks are ready to receive sailors on leave. As of Friday, officials said, a Soviet tender, tug and two barges were still at Cienfuegos, ready to service Soviet missile submarines.

California Worries GOP

Winning the West

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Preoccupied as he is these days with the problems of budget-making and reshuffling personnel in his administration, it seems unlikely that President Nixon has given much thought to the views of the delegation of top-ranking Republicans from his own state of California who visited the capital last week.

But their report on present conditions and future prospects in the most populous state utterly destroys the facade of confidence the White House has maintained since the election.

California is vital to Mr. Nixon's re-election hopes. If he cannot carry his home state in 1972, as he did in 1960 and 1968, it is almost impossible for even the most optimistic Republican to see how Mr. Nixon can win.

Yet the judgment of last week's Republican visitors—men who campaigned the state throughout this fall and won their own races for re-election—was as pessimistic, from the President's viewpoint, as that held by Senator-elect John V. Tunney, the big Democratic winner in California.

Would Lose to Muskie
Their judgment is that Mr. Nixon would probably lose California today to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, the current favorite for the Democratic nomination, and that conditions are not likely to look much brighter for the Republicans in 1972 than they do right now.

Indeed, the California Republican leaders are—if anything—a bit more bullish in their prognosis for the future than the Democratic Tunney is optimistic.

Tunney told a group of reporters that while Mr. Nixon should be considered an underdog in California today, a successful continuation of the American withdrawal from Vietnam and a degree of improvement in the domestic economy would probably restore the President to the favorite's role in 1972.

The Republican visitors from California hold that, even if Mr. Nixon scores substantial successes in both his war policy, and economic policy, he would remain in 1972.

Letters

Isabella and Chris
On the occasion of the impending 46th anniversary of the death (Nov. 26, 1924) of the extraordinary woman responsible for America's discovery, let's imagine that Queen Isabella of Castile, who financed the first trip, had sent for Chris shortly after that one and told him he was through so far as her bankroll was concerned. "It was nice of you, and we are most grateful," Her Majesty might have intoned. "But you brought us some gold, some cotton, some birds and beasts, plus a few natives for baptism into our faith; but that will be that, and adieu." Had things turned out that way, your guess is as good as mine as to where we in the United States would have been today, assuming we existed at all.

Instead, the sagacious queen permitted three more voyages by that navigator, and the profits to Spain and later to the whole of Europe were incalculable. Inasmuch as skimpiness, stinginess and chinchiness are the order of the day with so many governments around the world including the United States, this tribute to Isabella this Thanksgiving could serve as a reminder to be more liberal with money in the future. I join the African and French people and other fellow Americans in sheer over De Gaulle's death. I am warmed by his memory by my affection for the he loved so deeply.

ROBERT M. ISHERV.
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Hoover and the J

Looking at the clamped, self-protective expression of J. Edgar Hoover in the photo of his published in the NYT over the article "Hoover Ramsey Clark 'Jellyfish' A General," I have a thought. If the director of FBI is as uptight on feds as he says he is and as he is to be, then why doesn't he isn't there a federal law to be must? And should he i say 20 years before now, i is 75?

JOHN PAUL FAINE

Judging De Gaulle

I was heartened by the letters of Mr. Cartwright and Miss Field about Charles de Gaulle in the Nov. 13 issue of the NYT. Apparently there are other Americans who share my admiration for De Gaulle and my sorrow at his death. With the exception of Walter Lippmann and C.L. Sulzberger, American journalists have judged De Gaulle harshly, with little understanding of his personality or his policies. De Gaulle had press contacts, a widespread sympathy toward the general, and the American people, which, hopefully, will be replaced now by a desire

to understand why he will a large niche in the history century.

The image of De Gaulle, backward-looking national hardly be reconciled with visionary prophetic insight I future which he displayed early during his lifetime. I it was Mr. Lippmann who pared De Gaulle to a far man crossing a room. He clearly the other side of it but he trips over the furr getting there. Of course, plear occasionally; but his v clear and his path was ri I join the African and French people and other fellow Americans in sheer over De Gaulle's death. I am warmed by his mem by my affection for the he loved so deeply.

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JOHN PAUL FAINE

Hit and a Miss

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

24.—"Call me... commands Queen... ing unpleasantly... at... in... French transla... Bond's serie... a London flop... which the Théâtre... dre has seen fit... its captive audi... expensers' expense... els to explain the... of incredible non... con-fected in the... presentation of... convert to Sepho... is a 'gag.' Other... his comic muse... overriding her with... his discovery of... by Prince Albert... to assassinate her... feast in heaven... and dreary affair... British critic be... attempt to get be... the feverish... an underperfor... apparently totally... about historic... chaps so, but such... nings do not con... ceptible play... ing additional at... 'bit of extra noise... 'Early Morning' is... a term coined... has been driving... wrights and Rus... crazy for the... would seem that... as a brave stab... try, 'Saved!', like... younger English... think of nothing... derogatory to sa... of British Im... so, in a surreal... is striking at the... to hold cover in... ays. If such is the... touched the busi... the result is ex-

ge in New York

Nov. 24.—Despite... Equity strike for... at has closed most... theaters, several... in New York... roadway theaters... contractual ar... with the union... critics rate the... and Off-Broad... David Storey's first... here, opened at... Theater to praise... reviewers, although... had reservations... der it mainly as... to see John... Ralph Richardson... in the same play... the mastery of... says Jack Gaver... Press International... really no plot, no... Barnes, in The... times, says Gledig... son give "two of... performances of... that have been... glories of the... the theater." Mr... says, "writes bril... actors, and his play... four inmates of a... spital meet in the... about the past, rum... minisizing is a play... rather than shouts... hekhovian sadness... to relate it to our... ience, says the... at is our privilege... our misfortune."... McGowan in the... annel Beckett," a... now produced by... p at the Public... escribed as "a pure... evening," and "a... nt" by Mel Gussow... York Times and... er of the Associated... and actor are... rooted in spirit."

writes Gussow, "that if Beckett were an actor he would be MacGowan. If MacGowan were a writer he would be Beckett. It is an exact meeting of actor and role such as one seldom finds in a play, and almost never in a one-man show." With the author's approval, MacGowan has selected words, phrases and passages from the novels, poems, and plays, including "Waiting for Godot," "Endgame," and "Krapp's Last Tape." According to Gussow, "Beckett is a poet, a poetical and even mildly optimistic dimensions... Anyone who has shied away until now because of Beckett's reputation for existential despair and inscrutability need shun no more."

"The Castro Complex," written by Mel Arrighi and directed by James Burrows at the Stairway Theater, is a bad play with a better cast according to Timesman Gussow and Jack Gaver of United Press International. Says Gussow of the heroine, Marian, "in the part of a New York working girl with a comparative crush on the Castro." "The Castro" is appealing. Someone should write a play for her." The heroine's long-suffering fiancé whom she forces to put on false beard and fatigues, puff a cigar in her face, then slap her around before pushing her into bed with him, is played by Terry Kiser. Raul Julia completes the cast as a revolutionary on the run. In Gaver's opinion: "All three actors are quite delightful throughout. They deserve a better play."

"The Immaculate Misconception," directed by William E. Kipper, which opened at the Off-Broadway Cherry Lane



Jean Topart—Mr. Kooning



Evelyn Ker—Janet Rosenberg

spectacle, on which an elaborate opera wardrobe has been wasted, one wonders why the state-subsidized TNP does not engage a reader with some faint knowledge of the values of foreign plays. The TNP, though it has produced Brecht, O'Casey and T.S. Eliot, held under consideration for almost a year

Werfel's "Goat Song," one of the century's finest dramas and one ideally suited to the huge Chaillet stage, and then rejected it in favor of this hapless effort of Bond. The TNP is obviously in dire need of a good reader and a large waste-basket.

Another English import this week is "Chère Janet Rosenberg, Chère Janet Rosenberg" (at the Gaîté Montparnasse). Employing but the two characters of its title, the drama recounts the destruction of an established, middle-aged novelist when he falls under the sway of a flattering flapper.

What we have here is a dramatization of the barroom ballad platitudes about the inability of youth to mate with age and Stanley Ewling has written it neatly and ingeniously, beginning with the bantering correspondence of the two in three-quarter time and concluding with scenes of sub-Strindbergian frenzy. The strong man of middle life lured on to the fatal rocks by the delusion that he is repeating his youth is a familiar theme. It served as the basis for the famous film "The Blue Angel," and for other Emil Jennings movies such as "Sins of the Fathers" and "The Way of All Flesh." Isen gave it grandeur in "The Master Builder" and Ewling, less ambitious, serves it up as a bitter, ironic comedy.

An important French critic views the play as a picture of a third-rate downfall. There is some wisdom in this, for the latter days of such first-rate writers as Gorki, Sean O'Casey, George Jean Nathan and Molnar were brightened by the devotion of young women who gave twilight the illusion of dawn. Evelyn Ker as the tempting minx and Jean Topart as the susceptible author act this new play from England magnificently, playing it so convincingly that one feels one is spying on their private affairs. There is a gripping intensity to the action as it, sounding first in a minor key, mounts to a climax with increasing dramatic volume. The performance at the Gaîté Montparnasse matches the capital writing of the text.

Arts Agenda

The third and final cycle of the special bicentennial International Beethoven Festival in Bonn, the composer's birthplace, will run from Dec. 11 to 18. It opens with two performances of "Fidelio" in the Bonn Municipal Theater, with Ingrid Bjoner and Ludovic Spies in the principal parts. There will be piano recitals by Philippe Entremont, Bruno Leonardo Gelber and Jörg Demus—with Demus playing on a historic "Beethoven piano"—and a lieder recital by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, with Demus as pianist. The final performances are of the Missa Solemnis by the Bonn under Volker Wangerheim with Gundula Janowitz, Maureen Forester, Waldemar Kmentt and Franz Crass as the vocal soloists. On Dec. 18, a documentary film on the life and work of the composer will have its first showing in the Beethovenhalle.

Mavis Gallant

Paris Leaves Her Alone for Writing

By Ann Geracimos

PARIS.—Paris is a good place for a writer, "especially for a woman," in spite of, or maybe because of the fact that the city is no longer a writer's scene.

Mavis Gallant, in voluntary exile from her native Quebec, praises the city because it leaves her alone: some of her friends, she says, don't even know what she does. "She writes short stories and novels, visits museums and exhibits, goes to the races at Autenil, is interested in leftist politics, keeps a daily journal, and lives alone in a cozy modern flat in the same building as designer Ungaro off Rue du Cherche-Midi."

An interviewer once asked her if she had an agreeable life. "What a silly question!" she responded. "If I didn't, I certainly would do something about it." Then she smiles at Martus, the bartender at the bistro: Josephine Ches Dupont, and invites him to have a drink.

Computers

Her latest book, "A Fairly Good Time" (HEX, June 1), is set in Paris, but it won't be published here. (The title is taken from a novel by Edith Wharton; the story is about an expatriate Canadian girl's ultimately sad marriage to a rigid young French bourgeois.) "The French don't like to read what other people write about them," she says, echoing the judgment: that her New Yorker magazine colleague, Janet Flanner (Gonet), another expatriate writer, made some years back after winning the National Book Award for her reporting.

But if prejudices don't kill the novel, computers will.

When Mavis Gallant's new book was published in America, someone pressed the wrong button, or none at all—"I think they fed it rubber bands and cornflakes"—and no copies were available at the time the reviews appeared. (The opposite happened to Frederic Morton, of "The Rothschilds" fame. The galley pages of his latest book, she heard, included those of a new version of the Bible, and until the error was corrected, Mr. Morton was winned and dined in high style on the basis of the computer, which confused his work with the Bible and promised to print copies in the hundreds of thousands. Editors apparently rate authors on the estimated sale copies made



'Friends in New York all talk of leaving but they don't go because of the problem of moving the teaspoons.'

by the machine and feed them accordingly.

Mrs. Gallant, an energetic, gracious, needle-sharp lady, isn't down on the French. She came to Europe for reasons she pretends to be reluctant to discuss. "It sounds pretentious, doesn't you think?" Except that she came home in North America she remembers as being "petty, small-minded and interfering," and during the Eisenhower years so smug and Establishment that it was all she could do to keep from throwing stones. "Friends in New York all talk of leaving, but they don't go because of the problem of moving the teaspoons."

"Men in France, I find, like the company of a woman, and, despite the Napoleonic Code, women have gone a lot further than you might think. A woman runs L'Express, for example. Can you imagine that happening at home?"

She is sympathetic to the "local emerging Women's Liberation—After all, I'm a woman!"—but she is glad she broke the mold early. She has always supported herself by her writing—"Fiction writers are paid the same as men"—but she has not always been able to escape old-fashioned social conventions.

A Party

"My English publisher gave a party for everyone who had worked on the book. Out of 25, two were women, one of whom was thin and slinky and the other quite dull. But they were the only ones who tried to have a conversation with me. I told my publisher later that if the party had been a ship, it would have sunk."

At the age of 24 in Quebec, while a student's wife and a reporter on the Montreal Star, she found out that a new man on the staff was getting \$18 more than she, on the excuse that he might have a family to support and she would not. "But that's not true; I was supporting my husband. Then,

Merry Christmas!

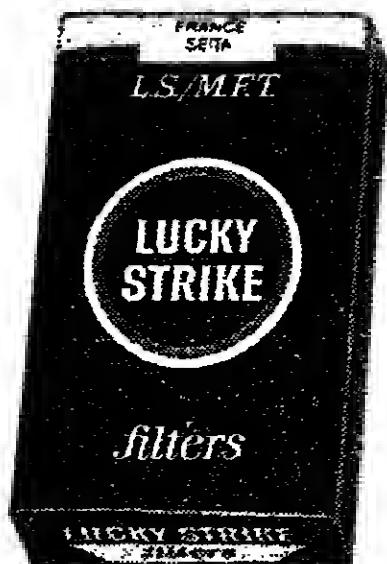


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- 1979 - Stocks and Sts.							- 1970 - Stocks and Sts.							- 1970 - Stocks and Sts.						
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	Last.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	Last.	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	Last.
7615	6974	ComdInt	1.25	1073	7455	7211	7415	6874	ComdInt	1.25	1073	7455	7211	7415	6874	ComdInt	1.25	1073	7455	7211

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CHICAGO DETROIT

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(Continued on next page)

It's the fastest way to get your goods to many key U.S.A. markets. No more going through traditional Eastern seaboard points of entry. Instead, your shipment goes straight to the American midwest. It clears customs at either Chicago or Detroit. Excellent transportation links (both air and surface) from these two central cities guarantee swift transfer to its final destination. For full information, talk to your Pan Am® Cargo Agent or Freight Forwarder. Or contact us. We'll get things going fast.

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It Wins in Tax, Price

Oil Firms

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Oil companies have agreed to pay additional taxes on their profits, but they have refused to lower prices for consumers.

The agreement, announced by the American Petroleum Institute, allows oil companies to deduct a portion of their taxes from their profits. This will result in a 55 percent increase in their after-tax profits.

Oil prices, however, have risen sharply since the agreement was announced. The price of oil has increased by more than 10 percent in the last few months.

The oil companies argue that the increase in taxes is necessary to offset the increase in costs. They also claim that the increase in prices is due to a shortage of oil.

Consumers, however, are angry at the increase in prices. They argue that the oil companies are hoarding oil and that the increase in taxes is a ploy to keep prices high.

The Federal Reserve Board has warned that the increase in oil prices could lead to inflation. It has urged consumers to conserve energy and to use public transportation.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the Arab oil embargo. They are accused of colluding with the Arab oil producers to keep prices high.

The American Petroleum Institute has defended the oil companies. It claims that the increase in taxes is a necessary part of the industry's effort to reduce its dependence on foreign oil.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the environmental movement. They are accused of polluting the environment and of ignoring the needs of the community.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the energy crisis. They are accused of hoarding oil and of not doing enough to develop alternative sources of energy.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the global warming crisis. They are accused of contributing to the problem by burning fossil fuels.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the nuclear power crisis. They are accused of not doing enough to develop nuclear power as a source of energy.

The oil companies have also been criticized for their role in the space program. They are accused of not doing enough to develop space technology.

Pressure in U.S. Rises For Wage, Price Policy

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—New pressure has mounted on the Nixon administration to adopt an "incomes policy" and get the stagnant U.S. economy moving again.

The Committee of Economic Development (CED), a prestigious and largely business-oriented research group, urged the government yesterday to adopt voluntary wage and price guidelines in order to curb inflation.

The committee proposed creation of a three-member presidentially-appointed board of prices and incomes to spell out the sort of wage and price behavior that would be acceptable in the fight against inflation.

At the same time, 58 members of the Democratic Study Group of the House of Representatives called for the guidelines introduced under President Kennedy and abandoned during the Johnson administration.

Although the corporate community is generally cool to any interference with the pricing mechanism, officials of the venerable Business Council, many of whose members also belong to CED, took the government by surprise last month by asking adoption of some kind of voluntary guidelines, particularly in the wage area.

Top economists of the Kennedy and Johnson regimes have been urging such a course for months. While rejecting the guideline concept for the present, Paul M. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, has not entirely closed the door on it for the future.

Indeed, some see Nixon already moving in this direction. The second "inflation alert" due soon from the CEA, while short of an "incomes policy" with specific standards for wages and prices, is expected to be harder hitting than the first, according to government officials.

They say that the alert has been designed to take particular note of the recent big wage settlement at General Motors and the even higher boosts recommended for railway workers by a presidential board.

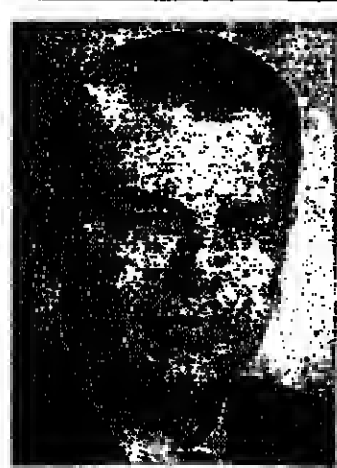
Mr. Freeman said the nation is "completely insolvent on a short-term basis" and questioned whether it is politically possible to correct the situation.

Over the last 20 years the nation's gold supply has dropped from \$28 billion to \$12 billion, he said. In the same period, short-term obligations abroad soared from \$8.4 billion to \$43.5 billion.

On recent expansionary fiscal policies, he said: "Our taxes are not raised. Our prices and wages remain entirely free, labor demands, far in excess of increased productivity, seem to be irresistible, and our costs continue to rise."

Unless other nations greatly stimulate their own inflation, Mr. Freeman said, "we will have an increased balance-of-payments deficit, and some day—some day—uncomfortably soon—the foreign central bankers will want to cash in their chips. They will present their dollar claims and ask for gold—and we don't have it."

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Ray Roda

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Ray Roda, has been named country director in West Germany for Trans World Airlines. Mr. Roda had been TWA executive assistant to the vice-president-sales and services.

Robert J. Schatz becomes business director—Europe for Monsanto's Brussels-based plastic products and resins division, succeeding Oswald S. Tuvill, who was recently named managing director for overall European chemicals and plastics operations. Mr. Schatz had been division director of research and development.

New representative director of Kaiser Trading Co. Bruce N. Wilson, who had been industry sales manager for Kaiser's U.S. construction, transportation and consumer durables markets, will be responsible for company trading activities throughout Europe.

Mr. Kennedy said: "Those of us who remember the dark days of the 1930s are well aware of what happens as each country pursues its own narrow interest to the disadvantage of its neighbors."

He called on Japan to step up efforts to remove existing trade barriers and "to recognize and act upon the serious adjustment problems which too rapid an expansion of its exports can create for other countries."

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U.S. May Try For Rail Loan Guarantees

Plan Renewed in Wake Of New Fund Appeals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—With fresh appeals for emergency financing coming in from the U.S. railroad industry, Transportation Secretary John Volpe said today the administration would support legislation allowing U.S. guarantees for loans to the ailing industry.

Mr. Volpe put a limit of \$500 million on such loan guarantees, however, in comparison with the \$750 million proposed, then quashed by Congress, earlier this year.

The new measure would limit the loans to railroads already in the bankruptcy courts and require the government to recover its money first in the event the railroad defaulted.

Penn Central trustees, making an appeal for more funds, yesterday pointedly disassociated themselves from the railroad's former management. In addition, they condemned Penn Central's attempt to diversify into other non-railroad fields.

One consequence of the diversification, they said, was that the number of railroad cars on the combined Pennsylvania and New York Central dropped nearly 20 percent (25,000 cars) between 1965 and 1970, intensifying the railroad's service problems.

Mr. Volpe told the Senate Commerce Committee that appears to be no substitute for federal financial assistance over a short-term period if the Penn Central and three other smaller railroads are to remain in operation. All the roads mentioned are in reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., chairman of the Transportation subcommittee, has indicated he wants to wait to see what further action Penn Central trustees take to meet their cash needs.

Yesterday, Penn Central said that without federal guarantees for private loans of \$175 to \$250 million, it could run out of cash—and be forced to suspend operations—by March.

Trustees of the railroad told the Senate Commerce Committee they had been unable to raise funds from normal private sources.

Despite the suspension of \$351 million in debt and tax payments, the railroad is still losing money, the trustees said.

It, as is likely, the railroad must meet a substantial increase in labor costs next year, the carrier would face a cash shortage of about \$100 million by year's end, trustees said.

A presidential emergency board called for a 37 percent increase over three years, rejected by union as too modest.

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Prices on Big Board Gain Sharply

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange extended its prime-rate rally today as all of the "big three" automakers, selected glamour issues and some of the oils joined the list of gainers.

Although most investors continued to park on the sidelines and the caution lights kept blinking, popular market averages moved ahead steadily in the final two hours of trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.21 to 772.73. At 1:30 p.m., it was ahead only a fraction of a point.

Point-plus gains in the major automotive issues included: General Motors, up 1 1/8 to 75 3/4; Chrysler, up 1 1/4 to 27 3/8; and Ford, up 1 3/4 to 51. All three closed at their best prices of the day.

Active Oils
Bine-chip oils making the active list were Gulf, up 1 1/8 to 29; Standard Oil (New Jersey), up 1 1/4 to 71; and Texaco, up 5/8 to 33.

Overall, the Big Board displayed 869 winners and 490 losers as volume held at 12.56 million shares.

Little changed from yesterday's 12.72 million.

There was no important news to give the market its afternoon lift. Rather, the rally seemed to sprout after stocks took some dreary economic news in stride.

Yesterday, the government reported that durable goods orders fell in October for the third straight month. The Labor Department disclosed today that consumer prices were still climbing in October.

Most Active
Federal National Mortgage Association, after reaching a 1970 high of 59 1/2, continued to ride at the top of the active list as it rose 1 1/2 to 59 1/4. Fannie Mae is a beneficiary of the decline in interest rates, inasmuch as it supplies funds to the secondary home-mortgage market.

Among the glimmers, Walt Disney Productions, trading ex-dividend, ran ahead 3 1/8 to 140 1/8. Fairchild Camera climbed 1 3/4 to 20 3/8 after officials forecast improved operating results in both the current quarter and in the opening quarter of 1971.

Burroughs improved by 1 5/8 to 106 1/4. International Business Machines added 1 to 300. Fractional gains showed in Polaroid, Xerox and National Cash Register.

But the biggest loser among the 15 active issues was in the glamour category. Memorex, whose stock traded for the first time in three sessions, dropped 2 5/8 to 70 1/8 after selling as low as 64 7/8.

The computer-equipment company's accounting methods had been questioned by some Certified Public Accountants last week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—General Motors announced yesterday its final prices for its 1971 model cars, tacking on an average of \$24 to the "tentative" increase of \$208 announced Sept. 24.

The total increase is 8.9 percent above the prices for the company's 1970 model cars and is the largest in recent years.

When GM announced its original pricing schedule, the company emphasized that the prices would be "reviewed in the light of prevailing economic factors and competitive conditions in the marketplace."

This left the door open for a second round of increases if the United Automobile Workers were able to win more than the company had expected.

The increase is 0.7 percent over the "tentative" prices. The new prices range upward to a maximum increase of \$60 on the manufacturer's suggested price on the Tornado and Corvette. The price of the new mini-compact, the Vega, will be unchanged.

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The total increase is 8.9 percent above the prices for the company's 1970 model cars and is the largest in recent years.

When GM announced its original pricing schedule, the company emphasized that the prices would be "reviewed in the light of prevailing economic factors and competitive conditions in the marketplace."

This left the door open for a second round of increases if the United Automobile Workers were able to win more than the company had expected.

The increase is 0.7 percent over the "tentative" prices. The new prices range upward to a maximum increase of \$60 on the manufacturer's suggested price on the Tornado and Corvette. The price of the new mini-compact, the Vega, will be unchanged.

'Harsh, Arbitrary' Trade Bill Is Opposed by Kennedy

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy called today for rejection of what he called "harsh and arbitrary trade restrictions" now pending before the Senate.

He said the proposed restrictions "would unquestionably lead to damaging relations in a general deterioration of international trade."

In a speech prepared for the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Kennedy said: "The best approach would be the enactment of the President's moderate and constructive proposals."

"This nation must not retreat from its dedication to traditional trading policy and a determination to move ahead—with others—toward a balanced increase in world trade," he said.

Although the secretary did not spell it out, it was clear from his remarks he was referring to the trade bill proposing import quotas on textiles and shoes. The bill passed the House last week and is now in the Senate.

Remember '30s
Mr. Kennedy said: "Those of us who remember the dark days of the 1930s are well aware of what happens as each country pursues its own narrow interest to the disadvantage of its neighbors."

He called on Japan to step up efforts to remove existing trade barriers and "to recognize and act upon the serious adjustment problems which too rapid an expansion of its exports can create for other countries."

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Haack's Leadership Under Question

by Robards

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Traditionally goes to avoid controversy, but the long and arduous financial crisis of brokerage houses is normal diplomacy in industry.

After a speech by Haack, New York president, aroused many industry executives, Haack's line—not so he said as for the exchange, he is not alone policy, just to

ment Sunday of R. am's resignation as president of the created additional ut Mr. Haack's own

Haack's troubles membership may ve area. When ities appear to be l with his handling utions than with cala.

a month ago, John partner of Loeb,

errors, but the fact of even an informal proposal was an indication that dissonance over Mr. Haack's administration had already arisen internally.

Mr. Saul was said to have been noncommittal, but the two men felt this was an indication that he would accept if the job were offered to him. He could hardly become a candidate for the position openly, with Mr. Haack still in power and Mr. Saul considering him a friend.



Ralph Saul

Rhoades & Co. paid a visit to Ralph S. Saul, American Stock Exchange president, and informally asked him if he would consider the Big Board presidency should Mr. Haack leave.

With Mr. Loeb was Clifford W. Michel, now chairman of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, an organization of some 450 to 500 exchange member firms.

These men cannot, of course, speak for the NYSE board of gov-

ernors, but the fact of even an informal proposal was an indication that dissonance over Mr. Haack's administration had already arisen internally.

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Word Gets Out
Yet word of the meeting got around and perhaps reached Mr. Haack. This may have been what prompted him to make his controversial speech without first airing his views inside the NYSE boardroom.

Moreover, rumors circulated more recently that an exchange governor informally contacted Mr. Saul.

Wall Street sources say Mr. Saul would make an ideal Big Board president since he is a former senior staff official of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has good relations with Washington and has proven himself at the helm of the Amer.

Moreover, there have been discussions of a merger of the Amer with the Big Board.

Naturally, whatever consideration there might be of bringing Mr. Saul to the Big Board would have to involve the possibility of such a consolidation. Meanwhile, though, debate over the commission rate structure remains to be resolved and there are other sensitive issues confronting the senior exchange, its president and its board of governors.

There is no denying that Mr. Haack has stirred up more controversy than any other man who ever held the NYSE presidency. By bringing a long-slumbering controversy into the open, he has cast the exchange membership and its board in the position of either choosing to go along with his ideas or rejecting them—and possibly, him.

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All of these Securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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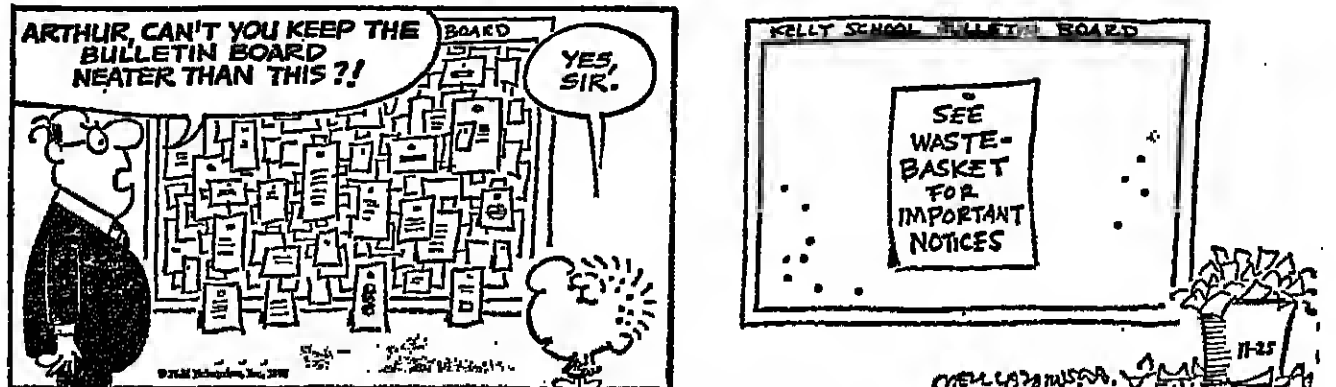
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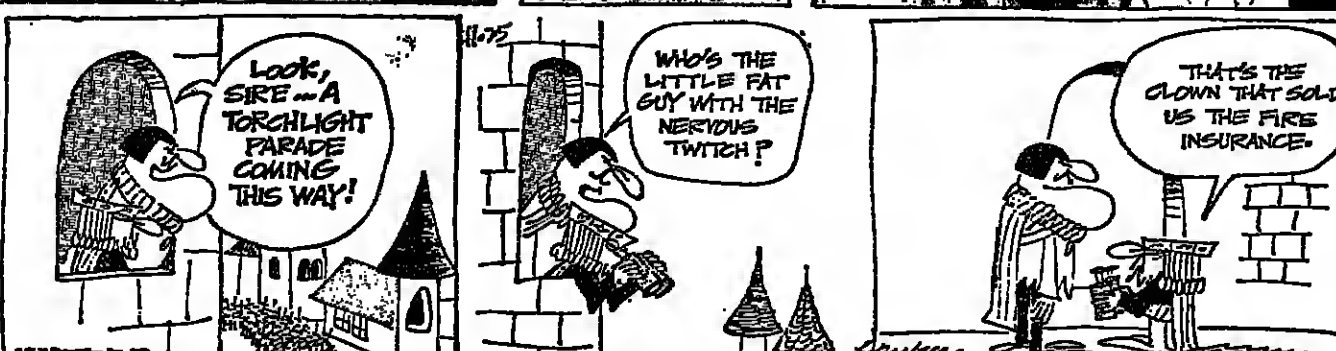
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The auction shown occurred at several tables. North opened one club and, over the one heart response, showed strength with two diamonds.

On the next round South had choices. The hearts were too thin to make a rebid of that suit tempting. A jump to three no-trump was a possibility, but most Souths preferred to explore further with two spades before settling in the no-trump game.

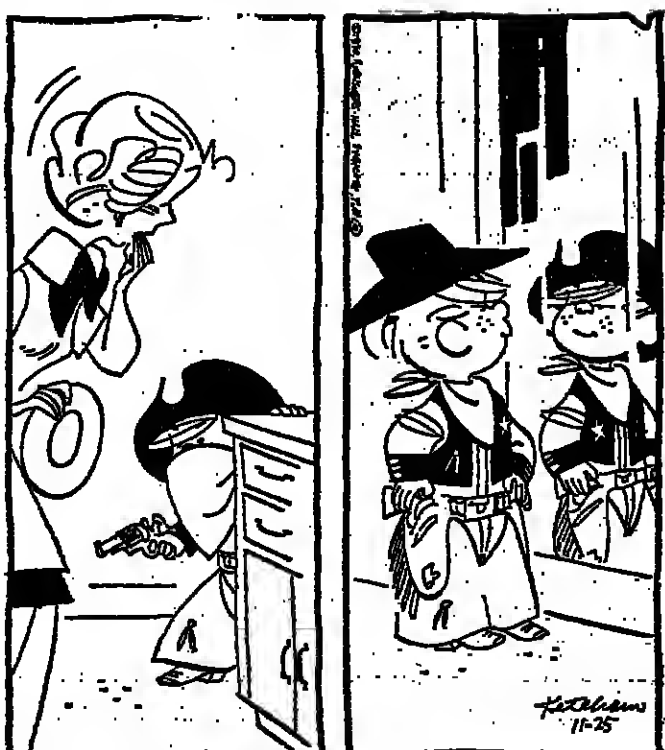
West got the defense off to a good start by leading the diamond eight, which removed an entry to South's hand before he could make the best use of it.

South won with the queen and led his club queen. West naturally shifted to a low heart after winning with the club ace, and South had a problem. He could have guarded against the actual position in clubs by entering his hand with a spade lead to the king and playing a club to dummy's nine.

This safety play would perhaps have been right in rubber bridge or when using international match points. But here there was a great danger of sacrificing a valuable over-trick. South therefore played the club king from dummy after taking his heart ace and regretted it when East discarded a diamond.

A club was continued and West won with the ten. He could easily have continued a diamond and South would easily have made his contract by winning in dummy and giving up another club trick. Instead West made the fine play of shifting to a spade, capitalizing on South's communication problems.

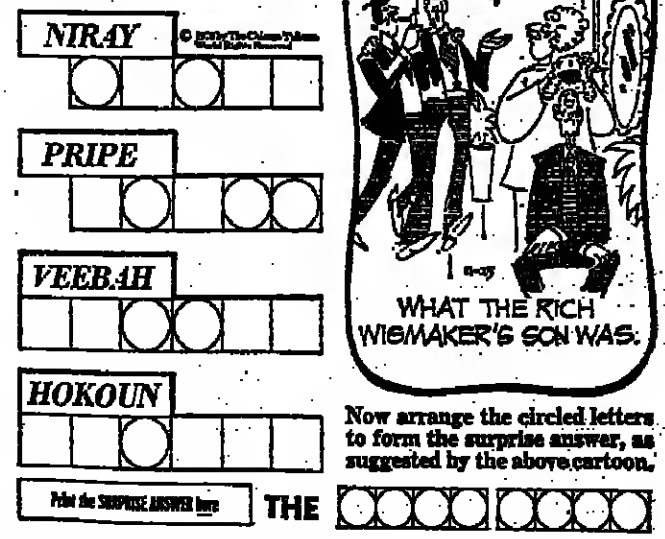
DENNIS THE MENACE



"OH YOU GAVE ME A START! I THOUGHT YOU WERE A BANDIT!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: DERRY MOUTH CANDID ROSARY
Answers: After a dirty game, these ballplayers were all washed up - THE SCRUB TEAM

BOOKS

BRILL AMONG THE RUINS

By Vance Bourjaily, Dial, 354 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

ROBERT BRILL is a lawyer, as were his father and his grandfather before him, in Rosetta, Ill. (Pop. 32,800). He owns a farm, where he raises food for his own table. He hunts and fishes for the same purpose. He has a wife, who loves the sherry bottle more than life, and two children—a girl in high school and a boy who sought first to evade the draft by decamping to Montreal and then, went to Vietnam and became a professional soldier. Brill does his own share of drinking, with vodka instead of coffee for breakfast, a can of beer between his toes while he's driving a bottle in the back seat and a bottle in the office desk. Brill drinks because he is in a constant state of rage. "There is only one way to react in a stupid-ass proceeding, and that is, every time they hit you, smash back at them instantly. You don't do this because your legal grounds are any good. It's how things work. If you can make it, you can make it, and this time, maybe they'll go hit some other poor jerk next time."

This is not your average Middle American rage against muggers and long-haired freaks and campus radicals, for Brill defends the freaks and radicals in court, and there isn't much mugging in Rosetta. Brill's rage is against the people who wage a poisonous war abroad, and the people at home who cheat farmers, subdivide the land for tract homes, pollute the rivers and fix the elections. His rage is for something else—a meaning, an escape from a failed self, a middle-aged version of the young man who flew to Vietnam in his own plane in search of the meaning he deserted him; a decency gone out of the world of engineers and killers.

To Vance Bourjaily's considerable credit, he responds to the old question of specificity in fiction. Brill's rage does not derive from that epistemological discrepancy between subject and object—existential ennui, the substitution of angst for tuberculosis—with which so many modern novelists begin and end their verbal artifacts. His rage is rooted in the observable, in the family he came from, the family he lives with, the town he lives in, the self he might have been. Mr. Bourjaily pays his dues, thereby earning Brill's credibility for the reader. Here is how the political system works in Rosetta; what it's like hunting ducks, which remarks trigger which memories; who did what to whom, and why. Specifically, Mr. Bourjaily has an aptitude for details and a talent for organizing them that adds up to a savage accuracy. We are prepared, then, for Brill's second flight to Mexico, his experiments with archaeology, his re-imagining among the ruins of his own life and the ruins of pre-Columbian cultures the way it might have been. Brill has a running fantasy in Mexico of a young man's struggle to survive in the time before Cortes; it is a mar-

Best Sel

The New York
An analysis based on
more than 125 book-
store figures in right
do not necessarily re-
flect weeks on the list.

Fiction

- 1 Love Story, Scott
- 2 Islands in the Sky, Hemingway
- 3 The Crystal, Q
- 4 The Changeling, Shaw
- 5 The Secret Woman, Gonda
- 6 God Is an Englishman, DeMott
- 7 The Secret Man, Shaw
- 8 Great Lies of God, C
- 9 The Secret Man, Shaw
- 10 The French Lieutenant Woman, Fowles

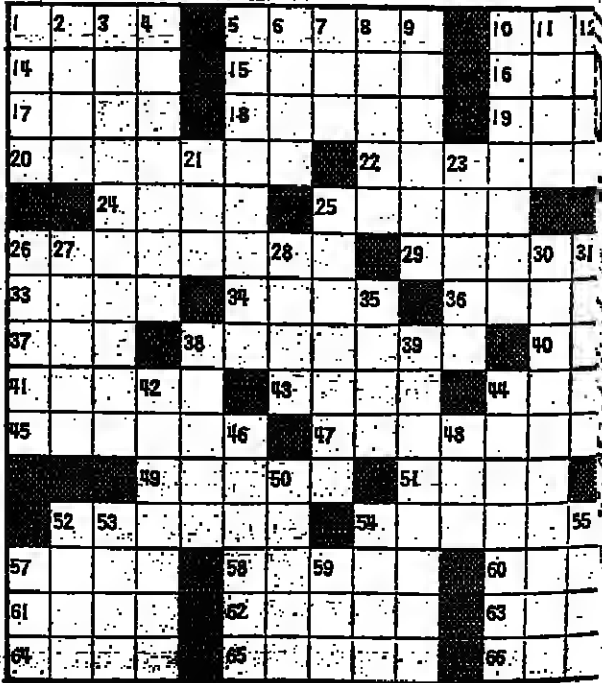
GENERAL

- 1 The Season's Won
- 2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Ben
- 3 Inside the Third Reich, Speer
- 4 A White House in Johnson
- 5 Future Shock, Toff
- 6 The Secret Man, Shaw
- 7 The Wall Street Journal
- 8 The Secret Man, Shaw
- 9 Zola, Milford
- 10 Civilization, Clark

CROSSWORD

By W

- ACROSS
- 1 Guitar device
 - 5 Concoct
 - 10 Auto tool
 - 14 Dupe
 - 15 Religious cape
 - 16 Soviet range
 - 17 Against
 - 18 One bestowing a title
 - 19 Immense
 - 20 Certain
 - 22 Electrical unit
 - 24 Unctuous
 - 25 Bird sound
 - 26 Part of Tanzania
 - 29 Japanese reign
 - 33 Steinbeck topic
 - 34 Greek god
 - 36 Among Prefix
 - 37 —Perce
 - 38 Place for a reader
 - 40 Name in boxing
 - 41 Wind: Prefix
 - 42 Restrain
 - 44 Farm feature
- DOWN
- 1 Fellow
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 - 3 Condescended
 - 4 Rust
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 - 6 Old Syria
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 - 8 Evident
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Observer

A House of Lords

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Because a minority of our remote forebears were revolutionaries in the 18th century, we still deny ourselves the House of Lords so necessary to a workable American political system.

How dearly we pay for this sentimental hostility to aristocratic form. One of the matters now compelling President Nixon's attention, for example, concerns eight faithful Republicans who gave up comfortable seats in the House of Representatives to run for other offices, and lost.



Baker

In a sensible system, the President would have elevated all eight to the House of Lords the day after the election and gone on with his work. Rep. William C. Cramer, the Floridian who ran for the Senate with Nixon's encouragement and lost, might already be Lord Orange or the Earl of Grapefruit. Instead, the papers report he will probably be given a federal judgeship.

Who would be a federal judge when he might instead be the Earl of Grapefruit? We cannot say for a certainty that Congressman Cramer would prefer emine to judicial black, but the temperament that impels a man toward politics is not likely to be content brooding upon *habeas corpus* and *duces tecum*.

Moreover, while it may seem insensitive to the defeated Congressmen's plight, there is a question of the public interest. In choosing not to elect these eight Congressmen to be senators or governors, their constituents have been put in the position of electing them federal judges, cabinet officers, etc.

It is a curious democracy that lets a majority elect a man to the federal bench by voting against him for governor. If the practice is to continue, candidates should at least be required to caution the electorate that if defeated they will see us all in court.

Performers whom America has taken to its heart could be in the House of Lords. Monumental figures like Jack Benny, Groucho Marx, Bob Hope, Ethel Merman, Casey Stengel, Jack Paar, perhaps Joe DiMaggio, Bob Dylan, though not until he is past 50, Eric Hoffer, Joe Louis, Frank Sinatra, Crosby, Stokowski.

Such persons, whose distinction is immediately obvious to the masses, would provide the glamorous "names" that lure Americans into the strangest enterprises. This would be necessary because the House of Lords would have to be made attractive not only to defeated Congressmen, but also to the kind of congressmen who never get defeated.

These men, mostly from rotten boroughs that produce no opposition candidates, stay on under the present system so long as liver and lights endure and acquire the seniority that rules Congress.

Well, we are not going to have a House of Lords. No matter that Richard Nixon could match George III in devotion to the status quo, or that the American public is preponderantly Tory on the question of troops firing on the populace. Tradition weighs for something still.

There is an alternative. It is as American as the special presidential commission. In fact, it is the special presidential commission. At present, these commissions are whippersnappers to "study" some "problem" that is insoluble but on which the President feels compelled, nevertheless, to feign heavy labor.

If instead of special commissions created on the spur of the moment, we establish the permanent blue ribbon presidential commission, give its members office space only slightly less expensive than the Defense Department, provide a small chamber in which they can make speeches to unoccupied chairs, and make appointments for life, we have a perfectly adequate House of Lords substitute.

At Risk:
The Look
Of London

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON—Since the war, London has suffered untold miseries of redevelopment which have scarred its old but beautiful face almost beyond recognition. Skyscrapers have been raised on sites which complement either themselves or surrounding architecture. Elegant Georgian streets and squares have been demolished to make way for comprehensive development plans, which author Simon Jenkins describes in "A City at Risk" (Hutchinson, £10-8-8), as "the arch enemy of conservation, imposing a degree of homogeneity onto the townscape which can never compensate for the ever-changing variety that is the character of most London streets."

Mr. Jenkins sees the threat to London's character as twofold. The demolition of streets and areas that contribute to this "character" and the building of modern complexes that destroy it. "There has been total confusion among planning authorities in regulating the siting of tower blocks (skyscrapers) for instance," he said. "For a while it was thought that high buildings should be treated as architecturally akin to a church spire, so we have these 'point-blocks' dotted indiscriminately around London, ruining its skyline and the intimate scale of many of the areas in which they have been situated. More important, it prevented what should have been the really exciting development of high-building clusters in areas where such high densities are inevitable—the City. As it is the City is full of half-heeled, medium-height buildings."

It is only in recent years that London has permitted the construction of high-rise buildings. The first was the Hilton Hotel,



Whitehall and Big Ben: the kind of London view that is in danger.

built in the early '60s in the face of bitter public opposition. Permission was only granted after a cabinet decision ruled that it was in the interest of the British economy to encourage American tourists, and it was felt that the Hilton would serve this end. That set the precedent for many other tower blocks in and around the city center. The biggest threat to the Georgian areas of London is not offices, but hotels, being rapidly built to cater for the 10 million tourists who will visit Britain every year in the '70s. "The irony is," says Mr. Jenkins, "that they are destroying the very character and scale of the city their customers are coming to see."

Simon Jenkins is a regular columnist and editorial writer for the London Evening Standard and has long been an active and effective champion of the cause of conservation.

Who is to blame for what is happening in London? Not surprisingly, the private developers; the real villains are the government planners who have the power to prevent the visual desecration which has been taking place but have failed to use it. In addition, the Ministry of Building and Public Works is not subject to the same controls as the private developer because it acts as the privileged agent of the queen. Thus, it was the government that allowed London University to continue the destruction of Georgian Bloomsbury and pulled down historic Carlton Mews to make way for a rather ugly block of government offices.

Interesting and important streets such as Whitehall and Fleet Street are currently threatened with demolition, and there is still no government policy restricting high-rise buildings to a central area.

Legislation controlling office development and preventing the destruction of historic buildings are not enough. "The problem is not of specific buildings," said Mr. Jenkins, "but of areas in need of comprehensive conservation."

Says Simon Jenkins, "There is a desperate need for an advisory institution to act as a pressure group on the planning authorities that can work in a more independent context than the architect-dominated Royal Fine Arts Commission. Also the establishment of a vernacular of modern architecture that can provide the necessary improvement in space and accommodation in inner London without tearing the aesthetic guts out of neighborhoods is absolutely essential, and unless this happens, within 20 years London will be in a disintegrating state, any other major capital city in the Western world."

PEOPLE: Some Days
It Doesn't PayThe need of crime bears
bitter fruit—LAMONT
CRANSTON.

It was meticulously planned and timed to the split second. The two thieves, who earlier had cased the joint, strode purposefully into a crowded A&P supermarket in Newark, N.J., sidled up to a check-out counter, and demanded all the receipts in the till. Wrong cashier. He'd just cleared his cash register for a late lunch break. Moving down the line, the scoundrels persuaded a second cashier to donate \$3.00. Seizing store official John O'Rourke as a hostage, they dashed to the getaway car. No getaway car. As the robbers halted a passing cab, O'Rourke managed to slip away. In the gangsters' ensuing scramble to split the \$3.00 spilled all over the departing taxi. For the first time in what seemed like 10-15 years, however, he was on the outside. Owen Schneider, the cab driver, had taken no note of the incident, his eyes fixed firmly on the road in the best tradition. It was only after the taxi plowed into an oncoming car that the chauffeur turned around to confront the state troopers, still frantically scrambling for the floor for the scattered loot. "Sorry, you guys," said Schneider. "You gotta be my witnesses." "Some other time, Jack," said the robbers, tearing open the door and high-tailing it to the nearest rest home.

In St. Paul, Minn., Donna Jones, an 18-year-old Bible-school student and part-time night clerk in a local drug store, was "scared to death" when a heavy-set sinister type, hand in pocket, walked into the drug store and demanded money. "I asked the Lord to help me," said Miss Jones later. "Then I told the man, 'In Jesus's name, don't take this money. I have the truth of God. I'm walking with God. He has something that could help you.'" "Thank you," said the man, and left the store empty-handed. "I don't know if God helped the robber," Miss Jones told the police, "but He sure helped me."

Chasing one of two suspects in a car-tampering case, promising rookiest Baltimore Patrolman Kenneth Lucas, just two weeks out of the Baltimore Police

Academy, finally cornered quarry-cowering under in a hotel room. "This police," barked Lucas, "out of there with you up." "No, sir," said the somewhat unnerved acolyte, spinning ever so slightly, rookiest lawman cleared him and repeated the co-conspirator's shade less. "I'm talking you, officer," whined the man under. "The springs is caught pants." ***

Non-Sequitur of the Dennis Shamblin, 102, W.Va., who recently applied for a marriage license. "Why not?" asked a no. "My eyes are giving me trouble," replied Shamblin. ***

RESIGNED: Julia Mm executive organizer for the hall and bingo chain that the controversial Miss Mm had just won. In over criticism of alleged racism which follow election of Jennifer H. Grenada ("chiefly known for its exports of edible ALSO RESIGNED: Irit Mm Israel, to the whole affair. "I'm going home with you," she had to go to the army years." DISPERSED: to young thespians, by Hayden, interviewed about his night in the Seine River Hayden, conceding that perhaps not the worst actor. "If you don't it can't fail." SCHEDULE: Abbie Hoffman, a ma Washington unless U.S. home. Vietnam. Hoffman, "intervention" who's been in the Washington Mound, it hasn't first melted. ***

Something less than over the disclosure that been working as a string Soho nightclub is Clare T. granddaughters of re. British historian Arnold bee and niece of author literary critic Philip T. "Well, I could keep it, old O'Connell graduate, I could keep it cover forever."

—DICK RORAB

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AUTOMOBILES

1967 ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow
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HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

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